

**THE
CANADIAN
ROSE ANNUAL
1997**

Gloria Lauris Elkholy

EDITOR



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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

I have been honoured and flattered to be guest editor this year for *The Canadian Rose Annual*, especially as I am a novice in the presence of so many knowledgeable rosarians!

My husband Ismail and I have been growing roses for about seven years, originally inspired by the beautiful roses in Butchart Gardens while visiting my parents in Victoria, B.C. When we lived in Mississauga, Ontario, our rose garden grew (via trial and error, and many planting mishaps) to over 300 roses over five years. Our move to London, Ontario two years ago resulted in downsizing our garden to a more manageable 50 roses, what with our busy lifestyles and young son. We are moving to Montreal this fall, and hope to continue our rose gardening there, with a plan to take about 15 of our original and most hardy, disease-resistant roses with us.

My involvement with the Canadian Rose Society (CRS) began when we started to exhibit our roses grown in Mississauga, and our successes in Toronto, Hamilton and Southwestern Ontario brought us to the attention of the Society. I was thrilled to be asked to sit on the Board of Directors for the Society, and was able to take on the task of Regional Director with our move to London. Then, I became Webmaster for the CRS' Internet site and helped launch us into 'the electronic age'. Finally, this has led to my acting as guest editor for the *Annual*, to where I sit currently. It has indeed been a great challenge, and I have a new respect for editorship.

When I began soliciting articles early this year, I originally hoped to make this a 'growers' edition, and requested articles on root stock, spraying advice, present-day hybridizers, and the general direction of roses for the future. Happily, I've mostly succeeded. I've found it personally interesting to note that some directions for future rose development includes easy to grow, thornless, hardy roses, including groundcovers. With typical busy schedules these days, it is certainly an understandable direction, and one which we ourselves are headed.

Another underlying theme arose with historical roses, such as the article on the Scots Roses (by James Bowick), and the history of the Explorer rose, 'Jens Munk' ("A Hardy Dane" by Sarah Taylor). Perhaps as we look to the future, we must continue to be mindful of the past, and how roses have evolved.

I'm also pleased to be featuring two rose gardens in this issue: one the newly created and ambitious St. Albert Rose Garden in Alberta, and the other the world-renowned and award-nominated Montreal Botanical Garden in Quebec.

Some of the articles are by long-time contributors to the *Annual*, others are new to this venue. I met a few of the authors via mail, others (e.g. James Boswick, Lynnette Payne) via the award-winning gardening Internet site entitled 'ICanGarden'.

I hope that all readers will find something of interest in this issue, as there are articles from the highly technical, to the historical, practical, and even whimsical. As always, the opinions expressed are those of the authors, and not necessarily of the Canadian Rose Society, and all efforts have been made to maintain the integrity of the original articles with minimal editing. We appreciate all efforts written in praise of the rose, and encourage anyone who wishes to contribute to any publication of the CRS to send material for future consideration to Anne Graber, Secretary, Canadian Rose Society, c/o 10 Fairfax Crescent, Scarborough, Ontario M1L 1Z8, or Fax at (416) 757-4796. Feel free to write, even if you just want to comment about anything in this or other editions. You may also email the CRS President, Barbara Clarke at crs@mirror.org.

I must thank those who helped me prepare this edition of the *Annual*: Doreen Stanton (Past Editor); Barbara Clarke (CRS President); Ethel Freeman (past World Rose President); Anne Graber (CRS Secretary); and my proof-readers, Richard Chambers and Judith Roback of Toronto, and Denise Kennedy of Stouffville, Ontario. Also thanks goes to Patricia Cook for being able to scout out a last minute slide of the world's favourite rose, as well as numerous slides of the National Show; and of course to all the contributors in the journal, including Audrey Brisbane's excellent (as always) Clearing House. Last but not least, thanks to Ismail for being supportive, and motivating me at times when I had conflicting priorities; and to my brother Terry David, for helping me with some of my annoying computer glitches. Please accept my apologies if I've neglected to mention anyone who may have been instrumental to this year's *Annual*. I've appreciated all the advice, suggestions, and support which I've received in this endeavor.

Gloria Lauris Elkholy

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1934-35	Mr. P.L. Whytock
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	S7K 3J7	(Georgina James)

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R3L 1V7 (Wilda Beattie)

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M1S 3W8 (Cecil Lamrock)

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K7S 2R3 (Bill & Gisele Burt)

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L4N 4A5 (Gerry Wade)

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N2G 3W6 (Rachel Flood)

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K0L 2H0 (Patricia Williamson)

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N6P 1E1 (Harry McGee)

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L6B 1A8 (Gib Whittamore)

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L0L 2L0 (Edna Caldwell)

Shanty Bay.....RR1.....705-487-2113
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 Maplewood Vil B3K 5M7 (Peggy-Anne Pineau)

CANADIAN PUBLIC ROSE GARDENS

British Columbia

- Burnaby.....*Burnaby Centennial Rose Garden*, Burnaby Park
Chilliwack.....**Minter Gardens*, Transcanada & #9 (ALL)
Coquitlam.....*Centennial Rose Garden*, 621 Poirier St. (M)
N. Vancouver.....*Park & Tilford Gardens*, 1240 Colton St.
Saanich.....**Butchart Gardens*, 20k north of Victoria
Summerland.....*Agriculture Canada Station*
Vancouver.....**VanDusen Botanical Gardens*, 37th & Oak (ALL)
Vancouver.....*Stanley Park Rose Garden* (ALL)
Vancouver Isl.....*Horticulture Centre of the Pacific* (M)
Vernon.....*Memory Lane Rose Garden*, Polson Park
Victoria.....*Victorian Garden*, Government House (OGR)

Alberta

- Calgary.....**Calgary Zoo Rose Garden*
Olds.....*Olds College Rose Garden* (OGR, SHR)
St. Albert.....*St. Albert Botanic Garden* (M, SHR)

Manitoba

- Morden.....*Agriculture Canada Research Station* (CAN
SHR)
Winnipeg.....*Assiniboine Park*, 2355 Corydon Ave

Ontario

- Barrie.....*Horticultural Society Arboretum*
Burlington... ..*Central Park—New Street*
Burlington.....*Nelson Park—New Street*
Burlington.....**Royal Botanical Gardens*, 680 Plains Rd W
(ALL)
Guelph.....*University of Guelph Arboretum*, Hwy 6
Kitchener.....*Freeport Hospital*, King St. E (M)
London.....*Rayner Rose Garden*, Springbank &
Wonderland
Morrisburg.....*St. Lawrence Park Commission*
Niagara Falls.....*Victoria Park Restaurant*, Niagara Parkway (M)
Niagara Falls.....*Niagara Parks Botanical Gardens*
North York.....*Edwards Gardens*, Leslie & Lawrence (OGR, M)
Oakville.....*Gairloch Estate*, 1306 Lakeshore Rd E (M)
Ottawa.....*Central Experimental Farm*, Prince of Wales Dr.

Toronto.....*Canadian National Exhibition Park (M)*
 Toronto.....**Casa Loma, Spadina & Davenport (OGR & M)*
 Toronto.....*Humber Arboretum (SHR)*
 Welland.....*Chippawa Park*
 Windsor.....*Queen Elizabeth Gardens, Jackson Park (M)*

Québec

Cabano.....*Roseaie du Temiscouata, Fort Ingall*
 Montreal.....*City of Montreal Rose Garden, Ile Ste. Hélène(M)*
 Montreal.....**Le Jardin Botanique de Montreal (ALL)*
 Montreal.....*Les Floralties Rose Garden, Ile Ste. Hélène (M)*
 Mount Royal.....*The Connaught Rose Garden (M)*
 St. Lambert.....*Gordon Park, facing Hotel de Ville*

New Brunswick

Saint Jacques.....**Le Jardin Botanique de N-B*

Nova Scotia

Annapolis Royal.....*The Historic Garden (OGR)*
 Halifax.....*Halifax Public Gardens, Spring Garden Rd*
 Windsor.....*Haliburton House, Clifton Ave. near Hwy 101*

Prince Edward Island

Malpeque.....*Malpeque Gardens, Blue Heron Dr., Route 20*

Newfoundland

Cornerbrook.....*Memorial University, Sir W. Grenfell Campus*
 St. John's.....*Memorial University Campus Rose Garden*

NOTE:

*There is a charge to see these gardens.

Types of roses grown:

(M) - Modern H.T.'s & Floribundas

(OGR) - Old Garden Roses

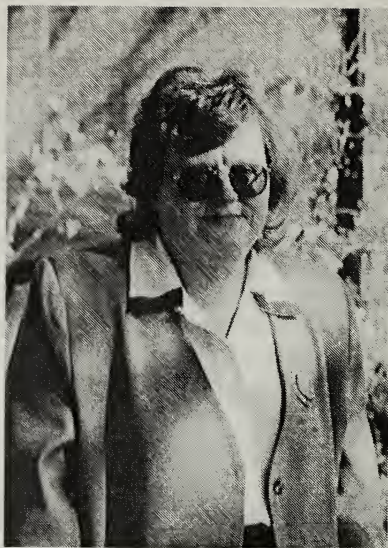
(ALL) - Cross section of types of roses, including Miniatures

(SHR) - Shrubs.

C.R.S. SUSTAINING MEMBERS - 1997

The Canadian Rose Society would like to thank the following Life and Sustaining Members for their generous support this year.

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J.H. & M. Baillie	Rowland C. Frazee	Mcfarquhar
F. & D. Barkey	Ethel Freeman	Helene meloche
Roy Bartlett	James H. Gillies	Judith Mulder
John Beedle	Manuel Goulart	Michael Napier
Debbie J. Berg	P. & A. Graber	Heinz Netten
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Ruth & Gerry Draper	James Macdonald	
I. & G.L. Elkholy		



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow Rosarians:

Gardeners who have just become acquainted with some Canadian friends of mine would be surprised to hear that 'Cuthbert Grant' and 'Martin Frobisher' just turned thirty years old, while three other friends, 'John Davis', 'Morden Blush', and 'William Baffin', are now in their teens.

While many rosarians living in Zones 4- 9 may prefer to grow hybrid teas, floribundas and miniature roses, our rose shows are proof that shrub roses of all kinds are becoming more popular. In some northern areas, our native and new Canadian roses may be the only roses you see that are winter-hardy.

It is sad that many gardeners have never heard of the Explorer or Parkland series of roses, bred in Canada which are hardy down to -35C with only snow as winter protection, are disease resistant, flower repeatedly throughout the summer, require only minimal pruning and come in a variety of colours and sizes. The good news is that 'Marie-Victorin' and 'William Booth', both from Quebec, will be joining the 'Canadian Rose Gang' in the next two years while Manitoba will be introducing 'Morden Snowbeauty'. I understand Morden also has a number of yellow selections which should be interesting, but they are several years away from release.

Canada is well known in the rest of the world for our rose research and continues to contribute. In the footsteps of the old explorers, Campbell Davidson from Morden Research Station hopes to visit China in the Fall as part of an international group to collect rose germplasm. This is exciting news since China is home to more than 150 rose species, most of which we know little.

Morden Research Station is also co-operating with the Agriculture University of Sweden on a project that is looking at Black spot disease as influenced by different environments and if all goes well, they hope to get into molecular markers so we can identify races of the pathogen. At the Montreal Botanical Gardens, Claire Laberge and Anne Bruneau (see also their article in this *Annual* on other research being done) are working with Elizabeth Dickson from the University of Calgary on *Rosa* species. The ultimate goal is a phylogenetic analysis of rose species, using molecular (DNA-based) characters to decipher relationships. Both areas of research have potential applications to rose breeding and funding sources are needed for this kind of research to continue.

As you read this *Annual*, you will realise another friend, 'June Laver', is now ten years old. Hybridized by Keith Laver this rose has become popular around the world. Keith is continuing his research on hybridizing new pot varieties of miniature roses with emphasis on disease resistance and new colours. [Ed's note: see Keith Laver's article on the Pot Roses Program in this issue.]

Earlier this summer I travelled to Thunder Bay by car, taking the southern route along the shores of Lake Superior. The beauty of this country takes one's breath away! Many years ago, sitting on a beach in Prince Edward Island and on another occasion sitting on the banks of the Bow River in Calgary looking toward the mountains, I remember having that same feeling of awe and wonderment. I encourage all of you to visit as much of this great country as you can. We need to be reminded how fortunate we are to have each other and to count our blessings.

I would like to thank Gloria Lauris Elkholy, our guest editor, for her hours of work in publishing this excellent *Annual* and also Audrey Brisbane for her dedication in compiling the Clearing House again this year. As you read this *Annual*, I hope you will be inspired to acquire a new rose friend or two for your garden, and possibly a

Canadian friend.

Sincerely,
Barbara Clarke
President

P.S. My favourite quote of the year comes from Campbell Davidson -
"There is no such thing as an average year anymore."

IN MEMORIAM

REIMER KORDES

1922-1997

The passing of Reimer Kordes is a loss. During the past year Wilhelm and Ute wrote us several times and each time said that Reimer, Wilhelm's father, was very, very ill. We have just been informed of Reimer's passing on February 3, 1997.

One of the greatest contributors to the international rose scene has left us. As his agent in Canada for twenty-five years, I was privileged to receive and distribute the finest roses that were available. To name a few – 'Iceberg' (his first big success in 1958), 'Lilli Marlene', 'Colour Wonder', 'Peer Gynt', 'Peter Frankenfeld', 'Friesia', 'Traumerei', 'Freude', 'Rosarium Uetersen', 'Goldsmith', 'Lady Rose' and 'Esmeralda'; the novelties 'Burgund', 'Las Vegas', 'Bella Rosa', 'Goldmarie' and 'Fragrant Charm'. The white Floribunda, 'Iceberg', was voted the world's favourite rose in 1983. These are the legacy that Reimer has left us.

He was a kindly, extremely honest and good family person. He was the third generation of his family that saw a small rose business develop into Europe's largest nursery and the world's foremost hybridizing establishment. Their centenary was celebrated in 1987 and the following year Reimer retired. His and future introductions ran the whole gamut from Miniature roses to Floribunda and Hybrid Teas, to indoor and outdoor roses, park roses, Climbers and Groundcovers.

Plant breeders around the world and over the years have taken advantage of the Kordes' introductions in their plant breeding. One might say that the Kordes family has been and is the core in rose hybridizing around the world. He and his genius will be sadly missed by anyone who cultivates and loves roses.

Our deepest sympathy goes to his wife, Marianne, and his family and in particular to Wilhelm and Ute who came to Canada to deliver the inaugural Dun Goulding lecture in September 1995.

Remembered by Keith Laver

F. HARMON SAVILLE

F. Harmon Saville died quietly of a stroke in the early morning hours of Friday, February 7, 1997.

In 1965, Harmon and Chip Saville purchased their first miniature rose for their cottage in Gloucester, Mass. Harm, as he was known, founded Nor'East Miniature Roses Inc. in 1971 and in 1975 he introduced his first two miniature roses, 'Pearl Dawn' and 'Little Liza'. He registered more than ninety miniature roses including: 'Acey Ducey', 'Apricot Mist', 'Baby Katie', 'Centerpiece', 'Chasin' Rainbows', 'Child's Play', 'Dee Bennett', 'Golden Halo', 'Good Morning America', 'Julie Ann', 'Little Jackie', 'Minnie Pearl', 'New Beginning', 'Party Girl', 'Rainbow's End', 'Teddy Bear', 'Whoopi' & 'Winsome'.

'Party Girl' was the first of many ARS Award of Excellence winners (1981) and has produced 65 offspring, including 'Jean Kenneally' (Futura x Party Girl) hybridized by Dee Bennett, and 'Mountie' (Party Girl x Dwarfking) hybridized by Keith Laver.

Harm Saville was a good friend to the Canadian Rose Society and visited Canada many times. Many members will remember meeting and hearing him speak at W.F.R.S. conventions in Toronto, Belfast, and New Zealand. His red suspenders were his badge of a working rosarian.

He retired from the day-to-day operations of his company in 1993 but remained on staff as their miniature rose hybridizer. His recent hybridizing efforts of breeding fragrance into miniature roses such as 'Scentsational' and 'Seattle Scentsation' may be his most lasting legacy to the rose world.

We will miss him greatly. We extend our deepest sympathies to his wife Chip, and to his sons, John, Michael and Robert and their families.

Remembered by Barbara Clarke

**MINUTES of the 1997 ANNUAL MEETING
of the CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY**

Held on Sunday, March 16, 1997 at 2:00 p.m.,
Civic Garden Centre, Toronto, Ontario

There being a quorum of twenty-five members present, Barbara Clarke, President, brought the Meeting to order and welcomed everyone.

George Pagowski moved and Gerry Wade seconded the motion that the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of March 24, 1996 be accepted as printed in the 1996 Annual. Carried.

Barbara Clarke gave her President's Report. (The report follows.)

Geoffrey Cook gave the Treasurer's Report. (The report follows.) It was moved by Gerry Wade and seconded by Bill Dunn that this Report be accepted as given. Carried.

It was moved by Bill Dunn and seconded by Ron Capon that Paul Smith be appointed as our Auditor again for 1997. Carried.

Paul Graber, Chair of the Nomination Committee, submitted the following nominations for a one-year term to the Board of Directors:

Ron Capon	Richard Chambers
Barbara Clarke	Geoffrey Cook
Wendy Downing	Ethel Freeman
Paul Graber	Denise Kennedy
John McLean	George Pagowski
Doreen Stanton	Philip Webster

Bill Dunn moved and Gerry Wade seconded the motion that the slate of officers be adopted as nominated. Carried.

Phil Webster moved that the Meeting adjourn at 2:40 p.m. so that all could enjoy Claire Laberge's talk on "Montreal Botanical Gardens - a River of Roses".

ANNUAL MEETING – President's Report

It is my duty, as your President, to give you a report of your Society's activities over the last year and I would also like to look ahead to the future. I stated in my President's message in the Canadian Rose Society Annual of 1996 that what I would like to

achieve during my term of office could be summed up in four key words: Canadian, Communication, Environment and Fundraising.

Canadian: Our Regional Directors are the lifelines to our membership. They act as general ambassadors, recruiting officers, rose consultants, regional secretaries and reporters. We appreciate and commend them for the work they have done in the past year on behalf of the Canadian Rose Society.

Throughout the year we have been exploring ways to assist our Regional Directors and to increase the participation of our members from Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island to the Northwest Territories and Vancouver Island. Wendy Downing and George Pagowski, as members of the Regional Directors Committee, continue to help in this process.

In May 1996, seventeen candidates registered for the first Canadian Rose Society Judging School at Sidney, British Columbia. We are grateful to Vi Heaslip with help from Audrey Brisbane, Denis Yeomans and other accredited judges and rosarians for organizing this important event. When we add the twenty-four new judges from Ontario and the eight from Montreal, the total comes to forty-nine new judges. We also appreciate the time Jim Anderson spent in writing up the Judging School Manual. This year, in June 1997, Betty Biddulph will be convening the first C.R.S. Judging School in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"A Symphony of Roses" aptly describes Champlain Regional College in Ville de Saint Lambert, Quebec where the Société des roses du Quebec Rose Society hosted our National Rose Show. Mary and Bob Nason, Micheline Dubois, Michel Jaffre and their committee are commended for a job well done. I know you have all heard about the more than 2,500 people who lined up in the rain to see the two-day show in June. This year on June 22, 1997 the York Rose and Garden Society of Toronto will host the National Show.

The Goulding Memorial Lecture was held in September in Toronto, Ontario with Peter Harkness as our guest speaker. Peter gave us an interesting and entertaining lecture on his family history and their contribution to the rose world. This was an opportunity for fellow rosarians to mingle and chat about their favourite flower, the rose. We were also fortunate to have members from British

Columbia, Quebec and Ontario, and friends from England and the United States. October 1997 will see the Vancouver Rose Society host the Goulding Memorial Lecture in British Columbia. Details will be forthcoming as to the date and the speaker.

In November 1996 Audrey Brisbane received an Award of Merit for her years of work on *The Clearing House*.

In the first week of March, "Canada Blooms" Flower and Garden Show took place. The Canadian Rose Society would like to take this opportunity to say how much we appreciate the time spent by Denis Creighton, Joan Creighton and Patricia Cook for organizing our display garden and booth area. We thank Jan Cooper, Paul Graber and the many volunteers who came down to setup, dismantle and work during the show. Over 70,000 people enjoyed the five-day show. It was quite an event!

We are really pleased to have Claire Laberge with us this afternoon who will be speaking to us on the Montreal Botanical Gardens and using hardy roses in our landscape. I would like to thank all those who have assisted us in organizing the meeting today and in particular Aileen Carter, Richard Chambers, Louise Veffier and Philip Webster.

Communication: Our main means of communication is through our publications. We are grateful to Ron Capon who, as Editor, published *The Rosarian* three times during the year that contained interesting articles and information on current events.

The theme of our 1996 *Annual* was "Growing Roses in Canada" and Doreen Stanton, our Guest Editor, did an admirable job. We received many favourable comments from expert rosarians and beginners on the quality of the articles. Audrey Brisbane's *Clearing House*, as always, was appreciated and the *Annual* arrived in time for anyone thinking of purchasing new roses for the Fall. Gloria Elkholy, as our Guest Editor this year has already started gathering articles and would certainly welcome more.

Thanks to Claire Laberge, our cultural information sheets are now in French and English. Margaret Leech deserves special mention for updating our *Rose Colour Classification Guide*. We also produced three small booklets on public rose gardens around the

world from the W.F.R.S. Directory. All these new publications are now available from Anne Graber, our Secretary.

Through the work of Gloria Elkholy, the Canadian Rose Society entered the age of E-mail and the Internet. (Our new website is: <http://www.mirror.org/groups/crs/>.) In the coming year we hope to expand our website that is now enjoyed by people all over the world. Gloria has given up her duties as Webmaster and Regional Director to concentrate her energy on being Guest Editor of the *Annual*.

From a practical viewpoint we need more members for our Society to achieve our goals and objectives better, and to help our financial situation. One way of communicating and promoting our Society is through our display material. Patricia Cook undertook this important task. Our new display, that was ready in time for "Canada Blooms" is here today, and as you can see she has done an excellent job. We would like to thank and acknowledge the generosity of White Rose Nurseries in the production of our display and information posters. We hope to add more photographs and prints of roses grown in Canada.

Our Photographic competition received fewer entries than in previous years in spite of Donna McQuay's efforts in trying to motivate us to take 35mm colour film. These slides are given to Ross Linton for our Rose Slide Library, so I encourage you to look at the photographic schedule that will be in the summer Rosarian and enter your slides.

Environment: This is an area where we still have much work to do.

The new and revised booklet on *Winter Hardy Roses* by Agriculture Canada was published in October 1996. For those interested in growing roses which are hardy and disease resistant in our Canadian climate, this booklet is essential. We are proud, as Canadians, to promote these roses and also salute other Canadian hybridizers, such as Joyce Fleming, Brad Jalbert, Keith Laver, Larry Loughheed, George Mander and Bruce Rennie, all of whom are members of our Society.

Fundraising: You will see from the analysis of our financial statement by Geoffrey Cook, our Treasurer, that our membership fees do not even cover the publication and mailing of the *Annual* and the

Rosarian. The money from our advertisers in the Rosarian help defray some cost. Please patronize these nurseries that support us. Other forms of fundraising are essential. This is one area where we need to concentrate our efforts in the coming year.

Our year started in April with our Annual Rose Sale here at the Civic Garden Centre. Ethel Freeman, besides being President of the World Federation of Rose Societies, still found time to organize this event. Special thanks go to June and Keith Laver for the use of their facilities for potting up the roses, to the rose nurseries who participated and the many volunteers who gave their time and expertise.

Paul Graber, Philip Webster and Joan Creighton deserve special thanks for organizing the Annual Miniature Show which was held in July at Sherway Gardens in Etobicoke, Ontario. As well as increasing public awareness for roses and miniatures in particular, the sale of miniature roses is a major fundraiser for us.

We do receive some revenue from our booklet sales, video and Society pins. We are investigating other avenues of fundraising such as rose note cards, and you will be hearing more of these in the future. If anyone has any ideas, please let us know.

People in our Society: People make our Society what it is. I would like to acknowledge the work of your Board of Directors and thank them for their support and dedication. Denise Kennedy, Wendy Downing and John McLean were elected to the Board in 1996 and we thank them for their ideas and work. Ken McFarquhar who took over publicity and Gerry Wade, liaison with our affiliate societies, will be stepping down from the Board this year. Both Ken and Gerry have been members of the Board for a number of years and we thank them for their dedication and service.

As in all societies, there are many people across the country who work behind the scenes helping your Canadian Rose Society with time, advice and their support. To all of you, our heartfelt thanks. This is YOUR society. Your help and support are vital. We need fellow rosarians to replace those who have left the Board and to share the increasing work load throughout the country. There is so much more we could do if we had the financial and human resources.

The one person I have yet to thank is the person who deserves the thanks the most. Few people realize the amount of work Anne Graber does as Membership Coordinator and Secretary. I would like to add my personal thanks and also yours to Anne for sharing her knowledge and her dedication to the Canadian Rose Society.

As we enter another year let us remember why we joined the Canadian Rose Society. For most of us it was the desire to share our love of roses and the job of growing them with others. We are not a political nor a regional organization but Canadian. In this world, we need time in our busy lives to have fun and enjoy the communication and friendship of fellow rosarians across our country. Let us take time to smell and enjoy the roses! Thank you.

Barbara Clarke, President

**ANNUAL MEETING - Financial Statement
Of Operations and Surplus
January 1- December 31, 1996**

REVENUES	<u>1996</u> \$	<u>1995</u> \$
Regular membership	16,004	17,681
Life membership	300	542
Advertising	1,936	2,512
Rose sales	5,670	5,667
Judging school	255	1,120
Special events - Note 3	4,570	4,748
Donations	2,458	1,983
Interest	3,217	2,997
General sales	1,793	1,120
Totals	<u>36,203</u>	<u>38,370</u>
EXPENSES		
Publications - Rosarian	11,542	11,961
Publications - Annual	11,117	10,960
Rose sales	3,116	2,587

Judging school	1,084	2,311
Honorarium	1,500	1,500
Office expenses	2,247	2,282
Rent	652	492
Special events - Note 3	6,256	4,320
Other	1,706	802
Totals	39,220	37,215
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues		
Over Expenditures	(3,017)	1,155
Surplus: January 1	50,333	49,178
Surplus: December 31*	\$ 47,316	\$ 50,333

***SURPLUS Represented by:**

Life Membership Account	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
Rose Research Education	942	942
General	39,092	42,391
Goulding Lecture Series	282	-
Total	\$ 47,316	\$ 50,333

NOTES to the Financial Statements above:

The Canadian Rose Society is a Registered Charity, within the meaning of The Income Tax Act (Canada), and is organized to promote the development, growth and display of roses.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Operating revenues are recognized when received.

Interest is recognized on an accrual basis.

Expenses are recognized when incurred.

Fixed assets are expensed when purchased.

2. Donations include an amount (1996 - \$500, 1995 - \$500) which represents the nominal value of professional services rendered during the year.

3. Special Events include receipts and expenditures associated with the Goulding Lecture as detailed below:

		<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
Receipts:	Donation	\$4,000	\$4,000
Expenditures:	Reception	1,524	2,037
	Travel & Accommodation	1,680	996
	Supplies	60	478
	Rent	429	395
	Administration	25	93
	TOTAL	\$3,718	\$3,999

4. Investments comprise a Certificate of Deposit with a major Trust Company (Maturity date 1/30/2000, interest rate 8.75% per annum payable on maturity). As at January 30, 1997 the certificate was renegotiated to pay the interest annually, other conditions remaining the same.

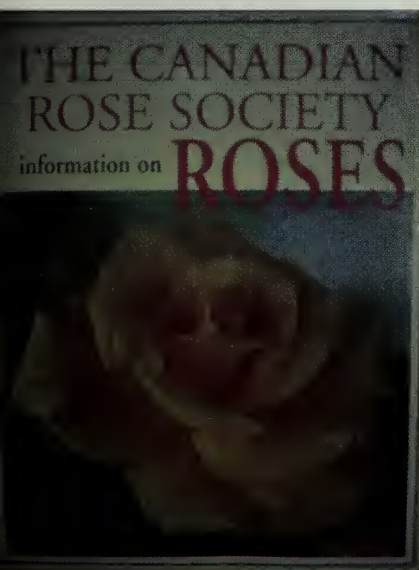
5. As at December 31, 1996 revenues included 89 memberships (\$1,873) relating to the 1997 fiscal year.

CRS Booth at "CANADA BLOOMS"

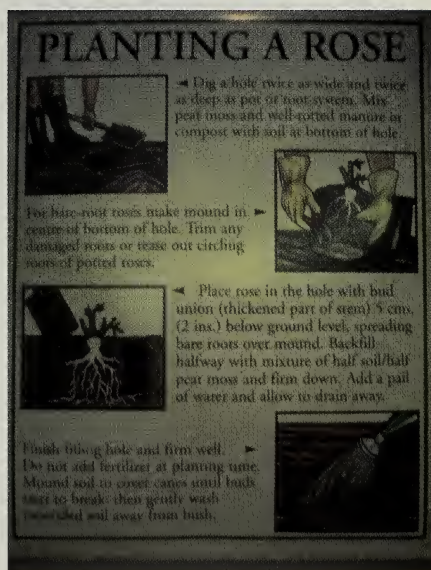
March 5-9, 1997 at the Toronto Congress Centre



Canadian Rose Society's booth at "Canada Blooms". Over the five days, 70,000 people attended this show, the largest indoor flower show in Canada.



Large rose poster featuring
'Audrey Meiklejohn' HT (my)



CRS poster display example

1997 CRS NATIONAL ROSE SHOW

York Rose & Garden Society hosted the Canadian Rose Society
National Show on Sunday, June 22nd, 1997.

Cecil Lamrock

Show Chairman

Due to the very late spring (or should I say no spring) and late summer, the roses were late in coming into that perfect condition for showing. Some of our rose gardens had the nicest buds and no blooms, which resulted in a scarcity of entries in the show. In fact, one week later, gardens in the Toronto area were filled with blooms.

Sprays of Floribundas, Climbers, Shrubs and Miniatures were sparse, however, the Design Classes, convened by Mary Mordy and Lucy Giles, were exceptional. These were placed around the perimeter of the hall and gave the show the finesse it needed.

While we were short of entries, the quality certainly made up for it. A special thanks to all those who participated and entered - the judges had no problem in choosing quality blooms for the prestigious prizes.

Barbara Clarke, President of the CRS and David Money, President of York Rose & Garden Society, awarded prizes to the winners at 2pm.

During the afternoon, Barbara Clarke arranged seminars on rose topics:

- "Growing and Care of Roses" - Speaker - George Blyth
Member CRS & Golden Triangle Rose Society
- "Growing Roses in Canada the Environmentally Friendly Way" - Speaker - Edna Caldwell, Member CRS & Huronia
Rose Society
- "Growing Hybrid Tea, Floribunda and Other Roses in Canada" - Speaker - Gerry Wade, Member CRS & Huronia
Rose Society
- "Growing Miniature Roses" - Speaker - Cecil Lamrock
Member CRS & York Rose & Garden Society

A special thank you to all those who devoted many hours in helping to set up and dismantle the show, clerking, luncheon,

information tables and to the judges who judged the show and also to others who in many ways made the show successful.

NATIONAL ROSE SHOW CLASSES:

Class 1 THE ALAN STOLLERY MEMORIAL CUP for three (3) one bloom per stem Hybrid Teas or Grandifloras, any colour shown in one container - was won by Richard Chambers with 'Audrey Hepburn' H.T. (LP), 'Paradise' H.T. (M) & 'Brigadoon' H.T. (PB)

Class 2 THE PAUL B. SAUNDERS TROPHY for five (5) one bloom per stem Hybrid Teas or Grandifloras, any colour or colours, shown in one container - No winner.

Class 3 THE P.L. WHYTOCK TROPHY for three (3) cultivars of Floribunda roses, 1 spray of each, shown in one container - No winner.

Class 4 THE HARKNESS CUP Three (3) stems or sprays of Climbing Roses, shown in one container - was won by Claire Finch for her 'Clair Matin' (MP)

Class 5 THE HUGH A. ROSE TROPHY One (1) stem or spray of any rose originating in Canada - was won by Cam Galli with his 'William Baffin', Shrub (DP)

Class 6 THE PETER MCDUGALL CHALLENGE TROPHY for an English Box of six (6) Hybrid Tea and/or Grandiflora blooms, six cultivars - was won by Jim Anderson for 'Pascali' H.T. (W), 'Tineke' H.T. (W), 'Ingrid Bergman' H.T. (DR), 'Olympiad' H.T. (MR) 'Louisiana' (Kordes) H.T. (OP) 'Savoy Hotel' H.T. (LP)

Class 7 THE K.G. LAVER TROPHY Seven (7) one bloom per stem Miniature Roses, no more than two of any one cultivar, shown in one container supplied by exhibitor - was won by John McLean

QUEEN OF THE SHOW - 'Garden Party' H.T. (W) by Muriel Stafford

PRINCE OF THE SHOW - 'Audrey Hepburn' H.T. (LP)
by Richard Chambers

PRINCESS OF THE SHOW - 'Great Century' H.T. (PB) by Jim Anderson

BEST FLORIBUNDA EXHIBIT - 'Priscilla Burton' (RB) by Anne Graber

CRS National Show

Hosted by York Rose & Garden Society, Toronto, Ontario June 27, 1997



CRS National Show



CRS Class 1 : Alan Stollery Memorial Cup for 3 hybrid tea stems presented by Barbara Clarke to Richard Chambers for 'Audrey Hepburn', 'Paradise' and 'Brigadoon'

(Photos: Donna McQuay)

CRS National Show

Hosted by York Rose & Garden Society, Toronto, Ontario June 27, 1997



CRS Class 5: Hugh A. Rose Trophy (Best Rose originating in Canada) presented by CRS President Barbara Clarke, and won by Cam Galli for 'William Baffin' shrub.



CRS Class 7: The K.G. Laver Trophy for 7 miniature blooms won by John McLean.

(Photos: Patricia Cook)

CRS National Show

Hosted by York Rose & Garden Society, Toronto, Ontario June 27, 1997



Queen of Show: 'Garden Party' HT (yb), won by Muriel Stafford.



*Muriel Stafford accepting award for Queen of Show
from York Rose & Garden Society President, Dave Money.*

(Photos: Donna McQuay & Patricia Cook)

CRS National Show

Hosted by York Rose & Garden Society, Toronto, Ontario June 27, 1997



Best Shrub Exhibit:
for 'Marguerite Hilling' (mp)
won by Gib Whittamore.

(Photo: Donna McQuay)



*Cam Galli accepting award for best Miniature spray award
from York Rose & Garden Society President, Dave Money.*

(Photo: Patricia Cook)

CRS National Show

Hosted by York Rose & Garden Society, Toronto, Ontario June 27, 1997



Best Design in Show:

"The Rose Bowl", a design with visible use of water, won by Peg Spence.



Best Decorative Table: *won by Claire Finch.*

(Photos: Patricia Cook)

BEST GRANDIFLORA EXHIBIT - 'White Lightenin' (W) by
Richard Chambers

BEST CLIMBING ROSE EXHIBIT - 'Clair Matin' (MP) by
Claire Finch

BEST SHRUB EXHIBIT - 'Marguerite Hilling' (MP) by Gib
Whittamore

BEST MINIATURE BLOOM - 'Party Girl' (YB) by John
McLean

BEST MINIATURE SPRAY - 'Apricot Doll' (AB) by Cam Galli

BEST DESIGN - 'The Rose Bowl' a design with visible use of
water by Peg Spence

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL HERITAGE ROSE CONFERENCE

hosted by

the Historic Roses Group of the Royal National Rose Society
Cambridge, England, from June 29- July 4, 1997

Anne & Paul Graber

Old rose devotees from all over the world (230 of them) gathered at Homerton College in Cambridge on a lovely Sunday evening for wine and greetings from Graham Stuart Thomas, President (in absentia), and from Peter Beales, Conference Chairman. We renewed acquaintances with rosarian friends from New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Japan, Britain, Europe, North and South America (including our own West Coast), while meeting many new ones.

We were treated to nine world-renowned speakers, three each morning for the next three days. Some highlights:

- David Ruston (South Australia) produced his extravagant Old Masters flower arrangements with amusing informative comments all the while.
- Malcolm Lowe (New Hampshire), discussed the advantages of own-root roses for many Shrubs and Old Garden Roses, and why budded roses became so important after the establishment of a size-grading standard.
- Gwen Fagan (South Africa), explained that when she couldn't import roses, she found them in old gardens in her own country. She bought a two-acre site and made a rock garden: "You dig out a rock, fill the hole with compost and plant a rose." Her son built three large arches for her seventieth birthday, in the hope that it would keep her satisfied for awhile. See her excellent book: *Roses at the Cape of Good Hope* if you ever get a chance.
- Bill Grant (California), told us about the many species roses (a rose that comes true from seed for several generations) that make excellent carefree garden plants. He introduced Wernt and Hedi Grimm and told us of their marvellous garden in Kassel, Germany.

- Robin Lane Fox (Oxford University), woke us up with the thought that DNA may revise many of our long held theories. Do the centifolias really go back to Roman times? Did our roses come mainly from the four stud chinas? It was said that DNA was not going to prove much because we didn't have the DNA of the original roses for comparison. We were surprised at how much ancient rose material is in herbariums and has been found in ancient tombs, which can be used for DNA comparison. Oxford University's Department of Plant Science is already doing some interesting research and has much more planned.
- Sally Allison (New Zealand), brought us up to date on her garden of climbers and ramblers as well as her world travels to meet rose people from the past e.g. – Mary Hole, descendant of Dean Hole.
- Elsie de Raedt (Belgium), related her research in 16th century Dutch books and manuscripts on roses grown in the Low Countries. She pushes back the introduction dates of such roses as 'Austrian Copper', *Rosa Mundi* and *R. persiana*.
- Trevor Nottle (Australia), who founded Heritage Roses in Australia in 1979, encourages gardeners to use those roses that suit their individual climates, and not try to reproduce "Sissinghurst" in every continent. In Australia they are using, and thus preserving, Alister Clark's hybrids and many drought-tolerant species with great effect.
- Hazel Le Rougetel (England), reminded us that "the rose does not preach, it just spreads its fragrance". She has been tracking down former rosarians and their gardens, and is particularly interested in women rosarians.

Each afternoon there was a general discussion with the speakers and other well-known rosarians. It was a great opportunity for everyone to participate. Topics ranged from the danger to roses from spray drifts on nearby golf courses, the existence of five different 'La France' roses, deterioration of 'Gloire de Dijon' and other lovely old roses, nurseries increasingly turning to selling own-root roses, and of course, how to avoid virus-infected roses.

Elisabeth Cooper showed us a proof-copy of her new book *Roses in Bermuda*, which will be available this autumn. Odile Masquelier

invited us all to the 8th International Heritage Rose Conference in Lyon, France, May 30-31 in 1999, and Ruth Knopp extended an invitation to the 9th Conference in Charleston, S.C. in October 14-18, 2001.

Hella Brumme of Rosarium Sangerhausen told us about the restoration of this valuable collection, and the work in progress on a database which includes at least 8 pictures of each rose of the 6800 different varieties (40 classes) growing there. (Hella Brumme gave our group a personal guided tour through this garden on the World Federation Post-Convention trip and it is beyond belief. Neither hunger nor rain deterred us, only darkness and the pressing desire of the keeper to lock the gates.)

There was then an exchange of addresses for Heritage Rose Groups all over the world and a plea that they work together and keep the Secretary of the World Federation, Jill Bennell, informed of their activities so all can participate.

In between, we visited the Cambridge Botanic Garden, which was almost next door, and many other sites in historic Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum and Trinity Wren Library, which had special rose items on display. There is never enough time.

Wednesday night there was a most impressive Gala Dinner in King's College Dining Hall which honoured Peter Beales and his Committee for the wonderful job they had done. We have never eaten in a more lavish, historically grand style.

Thursday and Friday were spent on a choice of bus trips to Peter Beales', David Austin's, Gardens of the Rose in St. Albans and a selection of private gardens. We had strawberries and cream with Peter Beales' grandchildren and wandered through his collection of rose gardens in constant delight at another new find or glorious old friend in full bloom.

Ed's Note: Paul Graber is a past President of the CRS (1990-91 and 1995). Anne Graber has been Secretary of the Society since 1990.. Anne is very interested in Old Garden Roses and is on the OGR Committee of the American Rose Society.. Both are exceedingly knowledgeable about all aspects of roses, and they are good exhibitors, especially of minis.

WORLD FEDERATION OF ROSE SOCIETIES (WFRS)

11th WORLD CONVENTION

July 5 - 11, 1997 in Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg

Ethel Freeman

Approximately 500 rose lovers (including 21 Canadians) gathered in Brussels for the start of the 11th World Rose Conference. The logistics of planning a conference hosted by three national rose societies with events in all three countries was indeed formidable. Added to the organizers' problems was the fact that it had rained every single day in June and the beginning of July. However they need not have worried. The sun came out on July 4th, the weather was perfect and the convention was one that the participants will never forget.

Because three countries were involved there was a lot of bus travel. And unfortunately some of the gardens showed the effects of the rain and the previous very cold winter. But these were more than offset by the beauty of the venues themselves. Among the many highlights, two stand out. They are the day in stunning Bruges, culminating in a fantastic medieval banquet and the rose trials at Westerbroek Park in The Hague. The Golden Rose of The Hague was awarded to the orange-pink Hybrid Tea 'Warm Wishes', hybridized by Fryer of England and introduced in 1994. This rose is the 1998 AARS winner and will be sold as 'Sunset Celebration'.

The WFRS committees and Council announced the following:

- **The World's Favourite Rose is 'New Dawn'** It is a sport of Dr. W. van Fleet, introduced in 1930
- **Gold Medal** awarded for service to the Rose and to the WFRS to Sam McGredy IV of New Zealand
- **Rose Pin** awarded for service to the WFRS to Ethel Freeman - Canada
- **Garden Award of Merit** to be awarded at a special ceremony next year to the Castle Hex in Belgium .

The Montreal Botanical Garden was one of the gardens nominated for this award, along with The Gardens of the Rose at St.

Albans, the Mottisfont Abbey in England, the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, and the Portland Rose Garden in the USA. We were very proud of the favourable comments the Montreal Botanical Garden received after their presentation and extend our congratulations to Claire Laberge, the Director of the garden. (*Ed's Note: see the photos and short article immediately following on the Montreal Botanical Garden.*)

WFRS Executive (1997-2000):

Past President.....	Ethel Freeman (Canada)
President.....	Helga Brichet (Italy)
Vice-President, North America.....	Frank Benardella (USA)
Vice-President, South America.....	Jean-Pierre Hounie (Uruguay)
Vice-President, Australasia.....	Lois Tabb (New Zealand)
Vice-President, Asia & Far East.....	Takeo Nagata (Japan)
Vice-President, Africa & Near East...	Esther Geldenhuys (South Africa)
Vice-Presidents, Europe.....	Rein Solberg (Norway)
	Marie-Louise Velge (Belgium)
	Bernd Weigel (Germany)
Treasurer.....	Jim Naylor (United Kingdom)
Secretary.....	Jill Bennell (United Kingdom)

Some of the more interesting news from several of the WFRS standing committees:

- *The Classification Committee* discussed at great length and then agreed that Austin roses will remain classified as shrubs.
- *The Publications Committee* announced that Dr. Tommy Cairns of the USA will become the Editor of World Rose News and that the World Rose Directory will continue (with me as Editor). We hope to make it available to the public at large and perhaps to publish it on the Internet. I agreed to chair this committee.
- *The Conservation Committee* discussed the three databases on roses which are currently under development: one for Modern Roses 11, one in France and one at Sangerhausen. Great effort will be made to attempt to coordinate this work so that the

WORLD'S FAVOURITE ROSE



NEW DAWN **Voted World's Favourite Rose, 1997**

*Climber (lp), Sport of Dr. W. van Fleet, introduced in 1930
by Somerset Rose Nursery, USA*

(Photo: Patricia Cook, courtesy of White Rose Nursery)

databases are compatible and that work is not needlessly repeated.

- *The Registration Committee* reported on the progress of having only one name for a rose. It is recognized that there will always be different trade names in different countries for a single rose, but great progress has been made on the use of code names. The problem now is to convince nurseries and garden centres to include the code name as well as the common trade name on labels and in their catalogues.

It truly was a week when roses were the centre of attention. Add to this the beauty (and the food) in Brussels, and the friendliness and humour found in Holland, and the 11th World Rose Conference was an event to remember.

The 12th World Rose Convention will be held during the last week in April, 2000 in Houston, Texas. **The 13th World Rose Convention** will be held in July, 2003 in Glasgow, Scotland.

Ed's Note: We note with pride that Ethel Freeman was the only one presented with the Rose Pin, and I am told by many sources that it was for the fantastic job she did as President - getting the Society on a legal footing with a constitution, making it a registered entity, and for getting their books up to date, as well as producing the WFRS Directory.

THE ROSE GARDEN AT MONTREAL BOTANICAL GARDEN

Claire Laberge

(presented to the WFRS Convention by Doreen Stanton)

The 6 hectare Rose Garden at Montreal Botanical Garden (Le Jardin Botanique de Montréal) is 20 years old. Located in a northern area, there are 10,000 roses showing 850 varieties of species, old garden, and modern roses. The Rose Garden was inaugurated for the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games.

The Rose Garden is divided into two sections. In the first section, there is a symbolic interpretation of Canadian scenery, or, *Rivers and Trees*. The original design was inspired by modern landscaping, consisting of a free-flowing mass planting of bush roses, mixed with flowering shrubs, evergreens and remarkable trees. It is a four-season interest garden, with colour from spring to autumn, flowering roses in summer, and conifers, tree bark and rose hips to discover during winter. Arbours covered with climbers, sculptures and fountains complete the design.

A selection of classical, novelty and award-winning cultivars of Hybrid Teas, Floribundas and Grandifloras are grown and shown for their garden performance in Canadian Zone 5a (USDA Zone 4), and for their blooming quality and resistance to sickness. For those unfamiliar with the climate of North America, this means that the lowest temperature in winter is between -25C to -40C (-10F to -40F); the last frost in Spring is about April 24th and there are about 178 frost-free days. Montreal is generally on the higher side of these temperatures.

The second section, the rose genealogy, is shown in a "collection concept of historic roses". Each formal bed presents a distinctive group of shrub roses.

- Bed 1 shows species and relatives (110 species);
- Bed 2 has old garden roses (150 varieties), including Gallicas, Albas, Centifolias, Mosses, Damasks, Bourbons and Perpetual Hybrids;
- Bed 3 is comprised of hardy modern Shrub roses (300 varieties), and include Canadian roses (Explorer, Parkland, and other

Rose Garden at the Montreal Botanical Garden/ Le Jardin Botanique de Montréal



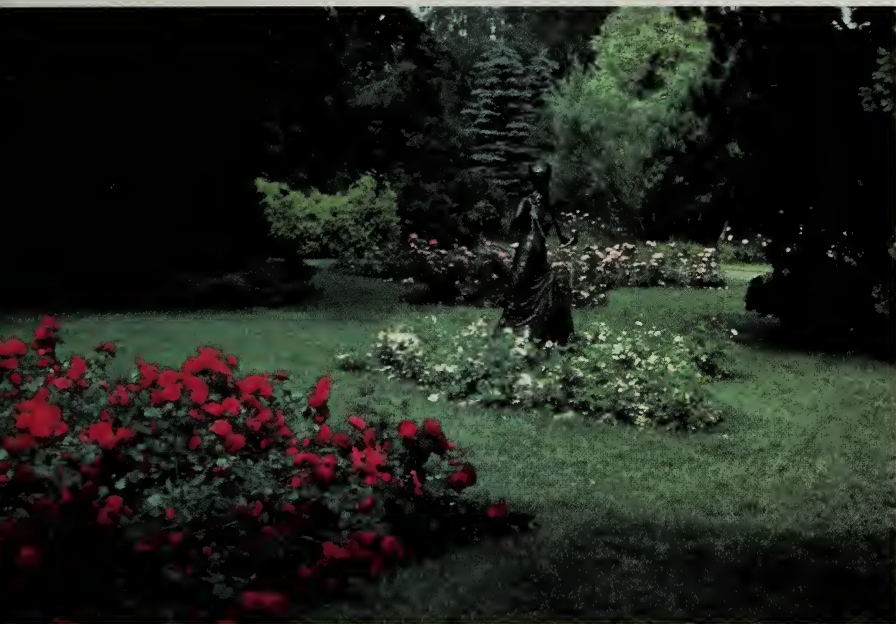
Main entrance: lion sculpture donated from Lyon, France.



*View of the garden
showing arbour and roses.*

(Photos: Claire Laberge)

Rose Garden at the Montreal Botanical Garden/ Le Jardin Botanique de Montréal



Mass planting of hybrid teas and floribundas. Sculpture is entitled "The First Jewel".



Fountains in the Rose Garden.

(Photos: Claire Laberge)

**Rose Garden at the Montreal Botanical Garden/
Le Jardin Botanique de Montréal**



Winter protection of the roses.



Collection of historic roses.

(Photos: Claire Laberge)

pioneer Canadian hybridized roses), groundcovers, and other hybrids; and

- Bed 4 has climbing roses on columns to break the uniformity.

An interpretive panel (or educational signpost) on the history will be installed in 1997.

To take up the challenge of our northern location (Canadian Zone 5a, US Zone 4), we had to adopt an excellent winter protection for tender roses and Climbers. We experimented with different materials, and we chose polyfoam blankets which performed the best. Experiments for hardiness on the "border-line hardy shrub roses" allowed us to discover and show a display of varieties adapted to our climate.

The Garden is in the middle of the town, is accessible to citizens and tourists, serves the public and promotes rose culture in a northern zone. With its educational goal, the Rose Garden is visited as a large open book, where the walkers discover rose culture techniques, outstanding varieties for our climate, Canadian heritage roses, and the metamorphosis of roses from species to novelties.

Ed's Note: as mentioned in the previous article on the World Federation of Rose Societies (WFRS) Conference, the Montreal Botanical Garden was one of the gardens nominated for the Garden Award of Merit. Claire Laberge is a Horticulturalist, and is the Director of the Montreal Botanical Rose Garden.

CLIMBERS IN A SCANDINAVIAN CLIMATE

Denise Andersson

Örebro, Sweden

Here in Northern Europe, we have a situation similar to that in Canada: our roses grow and bloom beautifully during the long, light days of summer, only to freeze to the ground and often die during the harsh winters. Sweden, Norway and Finland are all "long" countries from north to south with significant differences in winter temperatures, from a low of -40-50 degrees Celsius in the far North to around zero in southern Sweden. I live somewhat south of mid-point, Örebro being on a line going between Stockholm and Oslo. Our winter temperatures are generally around 5-15 degrees below, occasionally going down to -25 or so.

Under such conditions, we have learned to depend on hardy roses such as the rugosas, the albas and other once-blooming old roses, certain species roses etc. Modern repeat-blooming roses are a problem. So are climbers and ramblers!

So what does one do if, like me, one loves the roses that reach for the skies, that grow up into trees and onto bowers, arches and walls? Well, you simply have to look for the hardy ones: they're there, you just have to find them!

For a long time, the only two climbing roses we could really depend on here in the North were 'Polstjärnan' and 'Flammentanz'. Now we have begun to discover some of the others - not the least of which are several Canadian roses.

'Polstjärnan' (also called 'The White Star of Finland' or 'The Wasa Star'), is hardy to at least thirty-five or forty degrees below zero. A hybrid of *Rosa beggeriana* crossed with the old white polyantha 'Gruss an Zabern', it was raised by the Swedish-Finnish gardener Harald Wasastierna and introduced in 1937. For rose-lovers in the far North, this is a wonderful rambler which never freezes back - something nearly all other varieties do! The flowers are small, lightly filled and come in clusters; unfortunately the blooming period is short, only two-three weeks - but overwhelming while it lasts! The plant grows to 12-15 feet. I can recommend this rose to northern Canadian rosarians!

'Flammentanz' is a beautiful red rose from Wilhelm Kordes, 1955, large-flowered, a relative of *Rosa rubiginosa*. It can reach 10-12 feet and has thick canes and large leaflets - the ideal climber for a wall. This is a very popular rose in Sweden because, like **'Polstjärnan'**, it rarely freezes down, tolerating 30-35 degrees below or more.

In recent years, members of the Swedish Rose Society (Svenska Rosensällskapet) have been testing other climbers and ramblers in our cold climate, and we are slowly but surely discovering other hardy varieties. We are looking for climbing roses we can grow without having to take them down and cover them up every winter - a task which is not only arduous and time-consuming but also difficult to time right! The first hard frost of autumn can come on very suddenly and take us quite by surprise!

Canadian roses

'John Cabot' (Svejda 1978), a hybrid of *Rosa kordesii*, has large, lightly filled rose-red flowers and grows to 6-9 feet here. Like all *kordesii*s, this variety has stout canes, thus making it ideal for a house wall. There are no problems with mildew or other fungus diseases. A fantastic rose!

'William Baffin' (Svejda 1983), also a *kordesii*. Here, the flowers are lilac-pink and lightly filled. A very robust variety which can easily reach 10 feet and does very well here!

'Henry Kelsey' (Svejda 1984) is the third *kordesii* from Dr. Svejda's "Explorer Series" which I have observed here. Bright red, lightly filled flowers, grows to 7 feet..

We are indeed grateful to Canada for these three climbers! I also look forward to trying out another Canadian rose, raised by Isabella Preston, namely **'Patricia Macoun'**, a hybrid of *Rosa helenae*. This species is quite hardy in Scandinavia and is very popular, growing to 15 feet and producing tens of thousands of blooms per mature plant during its flowering period in early July. The fragrance is strong and sweet.

European Climbers/Ramblers

'**Lykkefund**' (Olsen 1930) is believed to be a hybrid of *Rosa helenae* and 'Zéphirine Drouhin'. Like the latter, it is practically thornless. Like the former, it grows to be 13-15 feet.

I have often found hybrids of *Rosa multiflora* to be quite hardy. One good example is '**Aglaia**' (Schmitt 1896), whose other parent was the Noisette rose 'Rêve d'Or'. This is quite surprising, for with such a parentage one would not expect a rose which hardly freezes back at all at temperatures lower than 20 below. Yet this one possesses such hardiness. The flowers are light yellow, lightly filled, in clusters, and spread a very pleasant fragrance in the air all around. The canes are practically thornless, reaching 8-9 feet.

'**Russelliana**' (before 1840) is believed to be a hybrid between forms of *Rosa multiflora* and *Rosa setigera*. Because of the latter's influence, this variety is thornier than most multiflora ramblers. The flowers are like Gallicas, only smaller in size: starting off cherry-red and becoming purplish as they age. They are very double. This rose saved the appearance of my pergola last summer after the preceding harsh winter, when its neighbors had frozen to the ground. 'Russelliana' grows slowly but can within three-five years reach 12 feet.

'**Madame Sancy de Parabère**' (Bonnet 1874), one of the few surviving Boursaults, is a much overlooked rose, which ought to be grown more. The canes are thornless, the foliage dark and luxuriant, setting off the pink flowers to good advantage. These are quite large, lightly filled, with long outer petals and shorter inner ones. Grows to be at least 9-10 feet. Blooms relatively early, in mid-June. Very little frost damage.

Rosa arvensis and its hybrids '**Ruga**', '**Splendens**' and '**Venusta Pendula**' have proven themselves quite hardy here. All have lax, thin canes which gracefully wind their way into trees and over bowers and walls, branching readily, producing very luxuriant plants. All have white flowers appearing singly or in small clusters. The species has single flowers, 'Splendens' and 'Venusta Pendula' are lightly filled, with 'Splendens' having deeply cupped, cherry-red tinged flowers; 'Ruga' has pompon-

like, double, wine-red tinged flowers. All grow to be 15 feet or more and possess much grace.

Hardy, remontant climbers

The Canadian *kordesii*-hybrids are the most obvious choices when one is looking for a remontant climber. But there are a few others. We have the classic pale pink 'New Dawn' (Dreer 1930), which gets along reasonably well down to around 20 degrees below. Even better, though, is the wine-red/violet-colored 'Souvenir d'Alphonse Lavallée', a hybrid perpetual introduced by C. Verdier in 1884. Its growth is strong and bushy, its flowers fragrant, very double and luxurious. Can reach 7-8 feet. Here again, we have an excellent rose which is all too often overlooked.

'Gloire de Dijon' (Jacotot 1853) is my favourite rose of all, so I have to mention it, even though it is less hardy than the others described here. However, it is repeat-blooming, and is hardier than most people think, given a warm wall and protection from icy winter winds. My plant grows in a corner between the southern house wall and a densely-built fence facing west. It can freeze down to the ground some (not all) winters, but comes up again quickly and is always one of my first roses in bloom. It is also one of the last roses in the autumn. The flowers are very double, pale yellow and apricot, with pink tinges which become more pronounced the more sunshine we have. And the fragrance is wonderful! Reaches 6 feet with me.

Often it is not the cold winters which cause the most damage, but the constant thawing-freezing-thawing-freezing in the early spring. Therefore, a climber should be protected from sprouting into growth too soon by covering the canes with pine or fir branches, or a burlap sack - any material which will allow free air circulation but shut out the strongest of the sun's rays. This should be done in February-March.

Ed's Note: Dr. Andersson is the Vice-President of the Swedish Rose Society, and Editor of the 'Rosenbladet' ('The Rose-Leaf'). We are very pleased to have this contribution by her.

THORNLESS ROSES – FACT OR FICTION?

Brian Porter

Saskatchewan Horticulture Development Specialist in Regina.

Roses are supposed to have thorns. Whether we learned that in school or by first hand experience handling a rose or snagging our clothing on a rose bush, the thorns are one of the main features about a rose we notice, particularly when it is not in bloom. While thorns are certainly a nuisance and often a hazard, the desire for thornless roses has probably existed since cultivation of roses began, but is perhaps most valued by those who like to cut roses for indoor decoration.

Technically, botanists tell us that roses don't have thorns. Instead they have prickles, and sometimes also bristles. Apparently prickles (large "thorns") grow from the epidermis or outer portion of the branch, while true thorns originate from inner wood. Bristles are the smaller, stiff or somewhat flexible hairs which grow on some species or cultivars, between the larger prickles. But since those terms aren't in common usage, we'll stick with thorns, but hopefully not onto them.

So-called thornless roses have existed for some time, but most have never been highly promoted. Many do produce a few thorns, but their numbers are so few, that they are often considered thornless.

Some of the early thornless roses were developed in France in the early to mid 1800's. Originally thought to be derived from the species *R. pendulina*, it is now thought these Boursault roses, as they have been classed, are derived from *R. blanda*, the 'Smooth Rose'. The latter is a native to Canada, and is sometimes called the 'Hudson Bay Rose', or 'Labrador Rose'. *R. blanda* grows to 2 m in height, with slender brown stems having only few, scattered thorns which drop off quickly, and so it is considered practically thornless. The single pink flowers are 3-5 cm, in small clusters during spring only. The Boursault roses such as 'Amadis' and 'Blush Boursault' are practically unknown today in modern gardens, but they are still being propagated by rose nurseries specializing in heritage cultivars.

Over the years, attempts by Canadian rose-breeders to develop hardier roses have resulted in the development of roses with few

thorns. Percy Wright was one of those breeders. Much of his rose-breeding was done at his Moose Range Rose Nursery in the Carrot River area of Saskatchewan, but after his nursery was flooded out in 1954, he continued his plant breeding at Sutherland (now part of Saskatoon). While Percy is best known for his super hardy 'Hazeldean' rose (which is very thorny), he did introduce a number of roses which had few, if any, thorns. Unfortunately, most of them have been lost and are a part of history. 'Dorothy Evans' (1945), was one of the first he named, a cross between *R. rugosa* and presumably *R. blanda*. It had pale pink flowers, but they were small and produced only in spring, so it was eventually discarded. Later in 1950 he introduced 'Helen Bland', derived from Skinner's 1925 hybrid 'Betty Bland', itself low on thorns, and *R. blanda*. This tall, rose-pink cultivar bloomed profusely, but only in late spring. It was described as completely thornless and was introduced for that reason. 'Robert Bland' was introduced in 1960, and in spite of having some other thorny roses in its parentage, it too was thornless. Being introduced when recurrent-flowering roses were demanded, these roses never became popular, although they were hardy.

In Alberta, Georges Bugnet named a nearly thornless pink rose 'Betty Bugnet'. Like many with this type of breeding, thorns, if present, are usually on the lower parts of the stems. Bugnet's most famous rose, 'Thérèse Bugnet', is not thornless, but is far less so than many, because of its *R. blanda* ancestry. Far lesser known, and only recently commercially available is the white *rugosa* hybrid 'Louis Bugnet', also with some thorns, but far less than 'Blanc Double de Coubert' or 'Marie Bugnet'.

Dr. F. L. Skinner's 'Betty Bland' is probably the closest to a thornless rose developed in Manitoba. This small-flowered, double pink rose is low on thorns, but since it is non-recurrent and prone to suckering, it has lost out in popularity to 'Therese Bugnet'. Although rose breeding at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Research Centre at Morden, Manitoba, has not concentrated on thornlessness, the new growth on roses such as 'Prairie Youth', 'Métis' and 'Morden Fireglow' is relatively thornless, while older wood can be significantly thorny. Even so, the fact that the thorns are not prominent on newer wood makes these cultivars more desirable for cutting than viciously thorny ones like 'Hansa'.

Most of the Explorer roses from Agriculture Canada, Ottawa are quite thorny, but 'Martin Frobisher' is noticeably less thorny, especially on new growth and 'J.P. Connell', introduced in 1987, is practically thornless. 'Royal Edward', a semi-miniature introduced in 1995 from L'Assomption, Quebec, is reported to have few thorns.

There are other wild roses that have very few thorns. In particular, there are thornless selections of *Rosa canina* and *R. multiflora* that are valuable for rootstocks of grafted or budded roses, especially Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Grandifloras, climbers and English roses. Recently the Morden Research Centre has sent out *R. foliolosa*, practically thornless, for testing on the prairies. It appears to be hardy to semi-hardy in some locations. Its flowers are single and pink. *R. glauca* (formerly *R. rubrifolia*), the redleaf rose, has been described as relatively thornless, but the form growing in my yard is thorny on older wood.

In heirloom roses there are many that have been described as thornless, or with very few thorns. Some of the old Bourbon roses such as 'Kathleen Harrop' and 'Zéphirine Drouhin' are thornless, and others such as 'Adam Messerich' and 'Honorine de Brabant' nearly so. A number of old French Gallica roses from the 1800's were considered nearly thornless, these including 'Charles de Mills', 'Belle de Crécy', 'Cardinal de Richelieu', 'Cramoisi Picote', 'Hippolyte', 'Duchesse de Buccleugh', 'Empress Josephine' and 'Officinalis'. These non-recurrent roses are still available. The relatively tender Noisette climbers include several almost thornless cultivars such as 'Allister Stella Gray', 'Blush Noisette' and 'Nastarana'. The much hardier Centifolia roses offer the 'Burgundian Rose' (1664) and 'Tour de Malakoff' (1856). In Albas, 'Mme Legras de St. Germain' is virtually thornless; 'Chloris' and 'Celestial' also have relatively few thorns. Hybrid Perpetuals such as 'Georg Arends', 'Mrs. John Laing', 'Paul Neyron', 'Ulrich Brunner Fils' and 'Souv. du Dr. Jamain' have all been described as having few or virtually no thorns. A number of rambler roses also have few or no thorns, the most famous ones being 'Blush Rambler', 'Tausendschön', and 'Vielchenblau'.

In Hybrid Teas, nearly thornless roses have existed at least since 1929, with the introduction of 'Elizabeth Arden'. 'Sutter's Gold' (1950), 'Blue Moon' (1964), 'Old Smoothie' (1978), 'Harmonie'

(1981), 'Jacaranda' (1985), and 'Audrey Hepburn' (1992) have few thorns, while 'Stryker' (1994) is reported to have none. There are also thornless greenhouse roses grown for florists – a newer red one being 'Grand Gala'. Few Grandifloras have this trait mentioned, but 'Pink Parfait' is relatively thorn-free. In Floribundas, 'City of London' and 'Playgirl', both 1986 introductions, are reported to have sparse thorns. Breeders in Europe are working on thornless landscape roses – 'Bella Multiflora', introduced in 1994, is one.

In California, Harvey Davidson has been breeding thornless roses with good results. Some of those available by mail-order in Canada include the Floribunda 'Smooth Melody', white edged with red, almost thornless, and the following thornless Hybrid Teas: 'Smooth Angel', apricot blend, 'Smooth Lady', medium pink, and 'Smooth Perfume', light pink. Others more recently introduced are 'Smooth Velvet' and 'Smooth Prince', both red, 'Smooth Satin', pink, and 'Smooth Romance', white.

English roses, those developed by David Austin in England, also include a few with relatively few thorns. 'Heritage' has thorns mainly found on the leafstalks, while 'Charlotte' and 'Sir Walter Raleigh' are also reported to have few thorns; perhaps there are others.

Finally, there are miniature roses. Quite a number have been introduced, but alas, many are no longer available. 'Pompon de Paris' (1839) is one of the oldest known. Another one that might be found is 'Sweet Fairy' introduced in 1946 by Ralph Moore, the "father" of miniatures in North America. Moore has introduced many others in recent years: 'Melody Marshall' in 1993, 'Halo Today' in 1994, 'Cinderella Gold', 'Halo Rainbow', 'Pretty Penny', 'Sugar Plum' and 'English Porcelain' in 1995. 'Fortune Cookie' is a 1996 introduction from Nor'East Miniatures. In Canada, Bruce Rennie's lavender 'Cool Dude' from 1995 may be worth looking for. With the vast array of miniatures now on the market in North America there are undoubtedly others. Perhaps the best known thornless mini is 'Cinderella', a 1955 Dutch micro-mini that is small enough to grow in a pot, even indoors. So even lack of garden space shouldn't keep rose lovers from growing a thornless rose.

ROSES FOR GROUNDCOVER

Michael Gibson D.H.M.

In comparatively recent years, groundcover plants have become all the rage. They are really nothing new, but probably because of the increase in the pace of life and the lack of paid help has meant that people have less time (or so they say), and certainly less inclination, to spend on mundane tasks like weeding, so anything that helps them to avoid doing it has been welcomed.

Smothering weeds is one function of a groundcover plant, but what other qualities are needed? It should not be too tall, so that it can grow between quite small shrubs and herbaceous plants without threatening to scramble into or even right over them. It should, preferably, be evergreen, so that it can form a dense mat of growth over the ground, cutting out the light and preventing any seedlings in the soil from germinating. And it should, itself, have reasonably attractive foliage, possibly variegated, and/or flowers so that it looks good at all times. If planted under other things, it should be able to cope with both the shade they cast and the competition for food from their roots and, finally, it should be reasonably invasive without going completely mad. If it covers the ground under deciduous shrubs, which will be leafless in winter, it will mean that there are no ugly areas of bare soil exposed.

Numbers of roses are sold nowadays as ground cover plants, so how many of these desirable qualities do they possess? If the truth were told, except for a very small selection of varieties, not many. Although it has come to the fore recently, the idea of trying to use roses for groundcover is not new, though in the past only about three varieties have been thought suitable. First and foremost among these was 'Max Graf', a hybrid between the rambler *R. wichuriana* and a rugosa rose. The former, in its native Japan, spreads prostrate across the ground, rooting as it goes, though it will sometimes scramble upwards into other shrubs. Deep pink 'Max Graf' takes after it, and thus in summer, when the leaves are present, it does hide the ground to some extent, but in a very uneven way. Quite a few of the modern groundcover varieties, about which more will be said, have *R. wichuriana* in their breeding lines because it will pass on this creeping habit.

White *R. paulii* and its pale pink form *R. paulii rosea* have also been recommended in the past, and though also rugosa hybrids, they grow in an entirely different way. They form low-growing, mounding bushes that will spread out to 5-6 feet or even more across, but will also end up about 4 feet high. Their very attractive, dense, grey-green foliage will certainly smother anything trying to grow beneath them, and their huge, single flowers in early summer are enchanting; but 4 feet is not my idea of the ideal height for a ground cover plant.

The last of the three traditional ground cover roses is 'Raubritter', a *Macrantha* hybrid, which will be completely smothered with beautiful pink, goblet-shaped flowers at midsummer, and probably completely smothered in mildew in autumn. This is a sprawling rose which does keep low, but like 'Max Graf', its coverage of the ground will be patchy unless every single shoot is trained in the direction it should go.

All three of these roses need sun if they are to flourish and all, of course, lose their leaves in winter, long enough for weed seeds to germinate and establish themselves. The more vigorous weeds, such as couch grass, really do have to be removed.

In the Koran, something along these lines is written: "Do not bewail the fact that a rose has thorns; instead rejoice that the thornbush has roses", which is very pretty sentiment, but not one that is likely to occur to you if you have to thrust your hand into the middle of a ground cover rose to remove weeds. Under the incredibly fiercely armoured *R. paulii*, for instance, you will need the arrow-proof gauntlets of a medieval knight.

Though dating back quite a long way, 'Max Graf', 'Raubritter' and *R. paulii* are all available from rose nurseries and still have their places in the garden, but the headlines have been snatched from them by countless new varieties.

The 'Gamebird' series, typified by the varieties 'Grouse', 'Pheasant' and 'Partridge', follow the 'Max Graf' pattern of growth, but are if anything, even more vigorous. They spread across the ground with incredible vigour and are ideal for covering a large and difficult bank. Care is needed, however, in setting them elsewhere for they will all too easily over-run their allotted space and can, in time, mound up in a tangle of shoots to as much as 4 feet high. Their

foliage is attractively glossy and the flowers respectively white and single, pink and double, and pale pink and single. Only 'Pheasant', however, is repeat-flowering. Another variety, white 'Swany', and also recurrent, has actually been around since the late 1970s. it comes into more or less the same category, but is much less vigorous. The cupped flowers are very double and slightly fragrant and the leaves are glossy and bronze-tinted.

Much newer is the series of ground cover roses named after counties in the British Isles. One of the earliest and still one of the best is 'Surrey', a Gold Medal winner in The Royal National Rose Society trials. This forms a 3-4 foot spreading bush, covered in double pink blooms for most of the summer, but it cannot be said to hug the ground or be a real weed smotherer. Some of the other County roses are better in this respect, but they are rather a mixed bag, most of them raised either in Germany by Kordes or in Denmark by Poulsen. 'Norfolk', for instance, is nothing more than a rather bushy yellow Floribunda and 'Kent', which went one better than 'Surrey' in being awarded the RNRS President's International Trophy is a very fine small white rose but just forms a dense, rounded bush which hardly spreads at all.

However, as we have said, others in the series do come nearer to their ground cover descriptions. White 'Avon' will spread and keep to no more than 10 inches high, while 'Essex' grows as a dense mat of small glossy leaves studded with starry, single pink flowers. 'Gwent' will cover about a square yard of ground very effectively and has quite large double yellow flowers which are scented, not a general feature of this group. 'Hertfordshire' also will form a reasonably effective weed-smothering mat after a couple of years and carries particularly abundant sprays of deep pink, semi-double blooms with golden stamens. 'Suffolk' is not dissimilar with small red flowers and a display of hips in the autumn. Finally, to conclude this small selection from a series that is still being added to, there is 'Wiltshire'. This received several high awards, not least from the rose breeders themselves, and has trusses of deep pink double flowers much larger than most and which are carried over a very long flowering period. It might be added that most of the varieties in this group make excellent container plants and for the more lax

growers can even be used as container plants. They also make excellent standards or tree-roses.

We next come to a category of rose sold for ground cover but which, as far as I can see, can by no means justify that description. I am talking about varieties such as 'Rosy Cushion', 'Candy Rose', 'Red Blanket', 'Fiona', 'Ferdy', 'Bonica' and 'Smarty', all of them good roses in their way but ones that have, through no fault of their own, been made to hoist false colours. They are simply low-growing, spreading bushes, and what I have said about the County rose 'Surrey' applies equally to them. They are the roses for using between the dual carriageways of motorways (freeways), or for parks, where they will, with reasonably close planting, give a covering of leaves and flowers which is dense enough for these less exacting situations and where, if weeding under them has to be done, at least the gardeners get paid for doing it. They will also make excellent foreground subjects in a garden shrub border, either of larger roses or of other species altogether.

A quick run-through of the seven roses mentioned above will give some idea of their qualities and suitability for a particular location. 'Rosy Cushion' is undoubtedly one of the best, scarcely ever without sprays of its large pink and white single flowers between late spring and the first frost of the autumn. It is a strong grower, with vigorous shoots that spread outwards but do not arch. 'Bonica' is possibly even more profuse in flower production, and the pink blooms are this time double. It is a much denser grower, and the small, shiny leaves are very healthy. The bush will reach 4 feet in height, and reasonably closely planted, will make a most colourful hedge, as will most of this class of rose. 'Red Blanket' grows in the same way and to the same height as 'Rosy Cushion', but has red, semi-double flowers, not terribly happy in hot sun, which fades them.

'Candy Rose' is the smallest grower in this selection, not going much over 3ft 6 in. and has semi-double flowers in the most attractive soft pink. 'Ferdy' comes from Japan and carries very double, deep pink blooms with just a hint of vermilion in the colour, but unfortunately the repeat flowering, though sometimes quite profuse, cannot be relied on. It will cover a square metre of ground with its arching stems and dense leaf coverage. 'Smarty' can at its best be mistaken for 'Rosy Cushion', but when seen together, it will

be realised that the flowers of the latter are both bigger and of a more attractive pink. And finally, probably larger than any of those so far described, we have 'Fiona'. The small, double flowers are a rich red and striking in the mass. It could, more truthfully, be classified only as a good hedging rose.

There are a few ground cover roses that do not really fit into any of the groups so far described. 'Nozomi', dating back to 1968 when it, like 'Ferdy', arrived from Japan, is sometimes classed as a climbing miniature rose and sometimes a ground cover variety. Used in the latter way it sends out across the ground long, trailing shoots, very prickly and densely covered with tiny, single, blousy-pink blooms. It will probably cover two square yards of ground, but is unlikely to grow densely enough to give proper groundcover.

'Flower Carpet' is in a class of its own where health is concerned as its plentiful, glossy leaves are seemingly disease-proof. Not exceeding 3 ft in height, the deep pink blooms are carried in large clusters on shoots that spread widely, the outer ones at times are weighed down to the ground by the sheer weight of bloom. There is now a 'White Flower Carpet' as well, and neither of them should be confused with the even newer 'Magic Carpet' from the U.S.A., the flowers of which are lavender-pink. We will conclude this brief review with 'Snow Carpet', unrelated to any of the above, as it is, in fact, a miniature ground cover rose. It will hug the ground over perhaps 1sq ft. and grow only a few inches tall. The white flowers, densely petalled, last over a long season, though it is described as non-recurrent.

What is the future for ground cover roses? There is little doubt that breeders will continue to try to find the ideal, but there are, I feel, far too many selling under the ground cover label already. The owner of our nursery said to me only the other day: "I don't know why they keep giving these roses top awards. Nobody is really buying them." This may be an exaggeration, but nevertheless it has a good deal of truth. People still need educating as to what a ground cover rose really is and to be told how to use it. If they buy a Hybrid Tea or a Floribunda they know just what they are getting and what to do with it. With these new roses they do not, and they have not been helped by the rose trade itself which, in a push for greater sales, has put so many varieties in a class into which they do not fit.

SCOTS ROSES – HERALDS OF SUMMER

James Bowick

The hardy shrub roses are currently enjoying a much deserved revival due in part to interest in the new old-fashioned English roses created by David Austin. In his book Old Roses and English Roses, Austin says: "Man has taken a wild flower and over many centuries, at first by selection of chance seedlings and later by design, molded it to his wishes." Oftentimes, one might say, molded it far beyond our wishes as the highly refined Tea rose seems oddly out of place in the more casual natural gardens preferred today.

Fortunately, the Scots rose, *R. pimpinellifolia*, and its varieties and hybrids have for the most part retained the form, grace of habit, and fragrance of the species while undergoing considerable selection and hybridization over the past two centuries. The Scots rose, often referred to in the trade as the 'Scotch' rose (scotch is a beverage), is native to Britain, and ranges across Europe to western Asia and Korea. A tough, hardy, and adaptable plant, it can prosper on sandy soils and under arid conditions. These characteristics make it a good choice for prairie landscapes, and for difficult sites in more temperate climates.

Aside from its hardiness, the Scots rose is most valued for its early flowering, which occurs from late May to late June depending on climate. In my garden the rose season commences with the Altai rose, *R. pimpinellifolia* 'Grandiflora' (syn. *R. spinosissima altaica*) which is a variety of Scots rose native to the Altai mountains of Mongolia and Siberia. It is vigorous and bone hardy growing to over 3m (9 to 10ft.) and the large pure white single flowers are borne in profusion on the pendulous branches. This astonishing show lasts for only two to three weeks with occasional flowers later in the summer.

Another very early bloomer is the hybrid 'Kakwa' selected by the late John Wallace at Beaverlodge, Alberta in 1973. Robert Osborne, of Corn Hill Nursery in Petitcodiac, New Brunswick, in Roses for Canadian Gardens (US title Hardy Roses) writes: "In our garden it is 'Kakwa' that first appears. Almost overnight, this reliable and carefree rose becomes blanketed so thickly with blossoms that the foliage is virtually hidden under their delicate weight. This petaled coverlet is creamy white from a distance, but as you approach, the

subtle pink tones of these double blooms become apparent. Another wonderful aspect of this early rose is its intense fragrance."

Besides John Wallace several other prairie plantsmen created a number of hybrids of the Scots rose, and after years of neglect many of these plants are reentering the nursery trade under the designation 'Heritage' roses. In Saskatchewan Percy Wright introduced 'Hazeldean' in 1948. A cross between *R. pimpinellifolia* 'Grandiflora' and 'Harison's Yellow', it resulted in a very hardy plant with semi-double yellow flowers. Another of his Scots rose selections is 'Kilwinning', but as I've not acquired it yet I'm uncertain of its attributes.

At Dropmore, Manitoba, Dr. Frank L. Skinner introduced 'Suzanne' in 1949. It is a cross between the Turkestan rose, *R. laxa*, and the Scots rose which produced a repeat flowering shrub with double coral pink flowers. Another selection from the same cross was 'Haidee' released in 1953. One of my favourite roses, it is a vigorous shrub to 2m (6 ft.) bearing masses of small double cup-shaped bright pink flowers in early July.

At Edmonton, Alberta, Robert Simonet introduced a Scots hybrid and named it 'Dr. F.L. Skinner' in honor of his gardening compatriot. It is an upright shrub to 1.5m with apricot coloured buds opening to large creamy flowers touched with apricot. Another Alberta rosarian, Robert Erskine of Rocky Mountain House, crossed two Skinner selections, 'Butterball' X 'Haidee', to produce 'Beauty of Leafland', a 2m high shrub with double cream coloured flowers. It became commercially available for the first time last year from a British Columbia firm.

Another hybrid with double cream coloured flowers and repeat bloom is 'Prairie Maid' developed by William Godfrey at Agriculture Canada's Morden, Manitoba station and introduced in 1959. More recently Stanley Zubrowski, of Prairie River, Saskatchewan crossed the Altai rose with *R. glauca*, the red leaf rose, resulting in 'Louis Riel', a red leaf rose with recurrent single white flowers. It is available from Pallek & Son.

In Britain and on the continent selection of Scots roses dates back at least to the late 1700s. The origins of many of these fine varieties have been lost to antiquity but the plants still remain available today. They include 'Double Scots White', 'Double Scots Pink', 'William's

Double Yellow', 'Double Blush', 'Dunwich Rose', 'Falkland', 'Glory of Edzell', 'Marbled Pink', 'Mary Queen of Scots', 'Mrs. Coville', 'Petite Pink Scots', 'Single Cherry', and 'William III'. Most have double non-recurrent flowers on small shrubs and are hardy into zone 3. One cultivar whose history is not lost is 'Stanwell Perpetual' introduced in 1838 by the nurseryman Lee of Hammersmith, England. It appears to be the result of a spontaneous cross between the Scots rose and an autumn damask resulting in double blush pink flowers throughout summer on a compact shrub.

1838 also saw the introduction of 'Poppius' by Stenberg in Sweden. It is a vigorous plant to 3m with masses of small double pink flowers in early summer with some repeat bloom later in the season. The Scots rose appears to have languished for nearly the next 100 years. Albert Doorenbos of The Hague, Netherlands introduced 'Ormiston Roy' in 1938. A cross between an *R. xanthina* hybrid and *R. pimpinellifolia* it bears small bright yellow single flowers on a small shrub. Another of my favourite roses is 'Doorenbos Selection', a low spreading shrub with remarkable deep magenta single blooms very early in the season.

In Germany Wilhelm Kordes developed a number of *R. pimpinellifolia* hybrids. 'Karl Foerster' named in honour of the renowned plantsman was released in 1931. A cross between the Altai rose and the hybrid perpetual 'Frau Karl Druschki', it bears double cream-coloured flowers throughout summer. Over the next few years Kordes introduced the 6 roses in the Fruhlings series. 'Fruhlingsgold' (Spring gold), a cross between 'Joanna Hill' and *R. pimpinellifolia* 'Hispidula', bears very large semi-double yellow flowers with deep yellow stamens. Austin says it is one of the most widely planted of all shrub roses. Another in the series is 'Fruhlingsmorgen' (Spring Morning) described by Austin as one of the most beautiful of all single roses. It has large perfectly formed pink flowers paling toward the centre with a large boss of maroon-coloured stamens. Due to their parentage the Fruhlings series is fully hardy only to Zone 5 but enterprising gardeners on the prairies do grow them.

'Maigold', introduced by Kordes in 1953, resulted from a cross between 'Poulsen's Pink' and 'Fruhlingsstag'. It is a strong climbing rose with dark yellow flowers, but being 3 generations removed from

R. pimpinellifolia it is lacking in hardiness beyond zone 5. 'Golden Wings', yet another yellow flowered hybrid was introduced in the US by Shepherd in 1956. A cross between the hybrid Tea rose 'Soeur Thérèse' and *R. pimpinellifolia* 'Grandiflora' X 'Ormiston Roy' it has large sulphur yellow flowers throughout the season on a plant rated as hardy to zone 4. Hardier yet is 'Aicha' introduced by Peterson in Denmark in 1966. Robert Osborne waxes eloquent about it: "For me this rose symbolizes the exciting new generation of hardy roses. When the first blooms on my plants opened, I was intrigued by their distinctive form and dazzled by their sunshine-yellow color...Each flower's immense outer petals cradle five inner petals, which in turn encircle the largest grouping of stamens I have seen in a rose."

For our final Scots rose we come full circle to David Austin who introduced the aptly named 'Robbie Burns' in 1985. It was bred by crossing his English rose 'Wife of Bath' with *R. pimpinellifolia*, and has small cupped single rose pink flowers with a white center on a mid-sized upright shrub. Barry Poppenheim, of Hardy Roses for the North, says this rose was recommended to him by a Mrs. Crowell from the Edmonton area.

Today gardeners have some 40 forms and near hybrids of the Scots rose to choose from, and most are available from Canadian firms. However, David Austin mentions that in the 1800s the firm of Austin and McAslan of Glasgow, Scotland listed 208 varieties in their catalogue. Few, if any, appear to have survived to this day. With our current focus on conserving not only the environment, but our botanical heritage as well, I'm sure the remaining Scots roses will be around to grace gardens and herald summer's arrival for centuries to come.

Mail Order Sources of Old Roses and Heritage Roses:

Corn Hill Nursery Ltd.
R.R. #5
Petitcodiac, N.B. E0A 2H0
(catalogue: \$2.00)

Skinner Garden Classics
P.O. Box 220
Roblin, Man. R0L 1P0
(catalogue: free)

Pickering Nurseries Inc.
670 Kingston Rd.
Pickering, Ont. L1V 1A6
(catalogue: \$5.00)

Hortico Inc.
723 Robson Rd., R.R. #1
Waterdown, Ont. L0R 2H1
(rose catalogue: \$3.00)

Hardy Roses for the North
Box 2048
Grand Forks, B.C. V0H 1H0
(catalogue: \$4.00)

*Ed's Note: Mr. Bowick operates **The Conservancy**, and with his partner, Mr. Denis Coulombe, **The Old Strathcona Garden Shoppe**, 10820 Whyte Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2B3. Phone/Fax: (403) 434-7401.*

GROWING ROSES IN THE EDMONTON AREA

George W. Shewchuk

My personal success in growing tender roses for 35 years has been a very challenging and interesting endeavor.

It began some 50 years ago after I met several influential rosarians including John Wallace at Beaverlodge Experimental Farm, Frank Skinner and his nursery in Dropmore, Manitoba, and through correspondence with Percy Wright, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and through visiting a number of research/rose gardens such as Morden Research Station in Manitoba, and Spokane Washington Rose Gardens.

My avid desire to grow the tender beautiful roses grew greater and stronger. After a few years of trials and failures, success came slowly. Finally it came to a point where I seldom lost any roses. From then on, a rose garden developed. As years went by, the rose garden got bigger, and the lawn smaller. For the neighbours it unofficially became a "Rose Demonstration Garden". Visitors were welcome to see what I was doing or just to enjoy the beauty of the rose.

One thing led to another. Visiting and viewing was not enough for many gardener guests. I was coerced into writing an introduction sheet for a hand-out. In a year it became 2 pages, 4 pages and then 19 pages; then asked "Why don't you write a book?", which I did eventually without giving much thought to cost of publishing, distribution and sales. After selling several thousand copies in three years, I began recovering my investment with only 100 copies left. I began to ponder seriously if I should invest more money and take years to recover it, when a representative from the University of Alberta came along saying "We like what you are doing and what you wrote in your little rose book. How about writing one for the University? We can put some colour in and make it attractive." I did not hesitate for too long. In 1988 I wrote Rose Gardening on the Prairies. This became the best garden book seller. Early this year I had worked on getting in more colour and up-dating. The new version will be available before spring planting time.

Another development as a result of our rose garden, was numerous requests for judging and lectures which I gratefully

obliged. The requests came from garden clubs near and far within Alberta and Saskatchewan: including the University of Alberta Devonian Garden, and Olds Agricultural College; and from clubs in places such as Camrose, Calgary, Vegreville, Vermilion, and Rosetown, Saskatchewan among others.

As I mentioned before, one thing leads to another. I thought, "why not have bus tours so that interested groups can see how other gardeners grow their roses?" Below is a brief outline on how our Rose Garden Tours started.

In the last 10 years, I have personally conducted many one-day rose garden tours in Alberta. To comment about them all would make a lengthy report. I will therefore write briefly about one tour which incorporated four gardens.

The first garden toured before noon was the University of Alberta Devonian Garden, where they grow numerous varieties of the hardy shrub roses. Here we discussed the varietal merits, culture, wintering, diseases and insects. Time goes by very fast at the Devonian Garden because they have so many interesting things for gardeners, such as hundreds of hardy flowering perennials, herbs, shrubs and trees.

Next on the tour was our own garden, which is quite small and compact. Most everything can be viewed from our fairly large covered patio. This patio became very important one year when we had a rose garden tour viewing in heavy rain. Our rose garden boasts some 300 rose bushes. A few bushes are on their own roots which had been started from cuttings several years ago. Of gardening interest we also have African Violets; a hundred geraniums; about 30 hanging baskets of several varieties of begonias and fuchsias; 50 tuberous begonias; many showy perennials including clematis, and 10 varieties of dahlias; oak, linden and apple trees; and a pet squirrel Henry who provides a lot of entertainment.

The third garden was that of Mr. Fred Goodhelpsen. He grows about 250 Hybrid Teas, Floribunda, Grandiflora, Miniatures, standard trees and Shrub roses. He has something different and interesting for everyone. Many of his roses are those he grafted himself. There is a number he grafted from budwood obtained from show roses exhibited by his friends who give them to him after the show. The donors of the budwood, if they so desire (and who

wouldn't), get a potted rose bush from the budwood given him the previous year.

Mr. Goodhelpsen propagates *Rosa multiflora* root-stocks for grafting and the long (1 to 1.3 m.) sturdy canes for budding to create standard tree roses. He shows his visitors the results of his work and how it is done. People love to see that this detailed and intricate propagation can be done at home.

The Goodhelpsen garden shows a love for other flowers as well. There are many lilies, dahlias, marigolds, several clematis, and a long row of fragrant sweet peas on a wire fence.

The next and last garden has many other and different interesting features. It is the garden of David and Doris Grobel. We first see a large patio, half of which is covered. Last year the tourists found the value of a covered patio when a hail storm sneaked up on us suddenly. Lucky for us all, we were all safe. Fortunately, the hail was small stuff less than pea-size. It lasted less than 30 minutes and did only 10% damage.

The Grobels have about 150 roses. Fifty are grown in containers, 75 in raised beds and the others planted normally in the ground. One lesson we learn from them is that the container-grown roses do considerably better than the others. The Grobels and I attribute this to the extra heat they get when they are grown above ground.

The Grobel garden has a variety of horticultural interests: perennials like dahlias, lilies, hanging baskets of fuchsias and begonias, marigolds, gladiolas, delphiniums, lupines, and clematis; plus raised beds of several varieties of tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots and onions. Also, we saw apple and cherry trees, and several Saskatoon berry bushes. Purple Martins and Tree Swallows swoop around their goldfish pond.

Besides their beautiful city garden, the Grobels have an acreage out of town where they grow bountiful crops of many vegetables from A to Z, plus Gooseberries and Raspberries. Here is where they winter the potted roses. The roses are taken here at about freeze-up time, water-proof labeled, pots removed, then buried in a pit deep enough to have a cover of a foot of soil over them. They are laid down horizontally, otherwise a very deep pit would be necessary. In the spring when they can be dug out, the rose bushes are trimmed, repotted and brought home.

The four rose gardens toured in one day received praiseworthy approval and commendation four years in a row. It must be so, as some were repeat tourists two and three times! The participants received a heavy dose of "The Rose and Its Culture" in each of the four gardens. To vary the menu, each garden had something different in its content, features and management. This made it possible for viewers to pick up something of value to them.

JENS MUNK - A HARDY DANE

Sarah Taylor

"A simple man and, like most heroes, strikingly unheroic." This is how historian Thorkild Hansen describes Jens Munk in his biography of the little-known seventeenth century Danish explorer, whose life was composed of a series of perilous adventures. Each of his voyages began with a favourable wind from Copenhagen harbour, as his flimsy wooden vessel along with one or two others, set out to probe the limits of the known oceans.

Hansen describes Jens Munk as "Not particularly articulate, yet friendly and sincere, he is ...secretly admired by the crew as he slops across the deck in his sea boots, throwing an anxious glance up at the mainyard, muttering an order to the steersman and passing on with head bowed, as though apologizing for [his] superior experience and expertise..." Ambitious when young, Munk had hoped for title and land after serving bravely with the Danish navy against the Swedes in 1613. But at the conclusion of that war, as at the conclusion of each of Jens Munk's many later commissioned explorations, he received no special recognition. He developed no influential friendships, and social and monetary success eluded him throughout his life. "Naively, he [had] believed that in the end, everything was a matter of courage," which, while it may be true at sea, is certainly not the case on land. He was fully appreciated only by the men who served with him.

When Jens Munk set out on his greatest, and what was to be his most harrowing adventure, he was 40 years old. He had first been to sea when only eleven, signing on as ship's boy to a merchant vessel sailing to Portugal. For the next 30 years "what other people only knew from hearsay - of pirates and shipwreck, gales and waterspouts, the great circle routes of the Atlantic Ocean - these were things of which he had personal experience".

Jens Munk approached Christian IV in February of 1619, requesting his support for a Danish expedition to seek a western route to China. The king, fully appreciating the captain's mastery of Arctic seamanship, granted him funds to equip two vessels: the heavy three-masted frigate "Unicorn" to act as a mother ship, and

the fast sloop "Lamprey". The total complement of crew was sixty-one men.

On May 9th they sailed from Copenhagen. Their mission was to travel west, navigate Hudson Strait which lay north of Labrador, and then enter Hudson Bay, across which they would sail to the opposite shore. This was the farthest point reached by any previous expedition. Jens Munk hoped that by following the perimeter of Hudson Bay he would discover the Northwest Passage. He could not know it actually lay much farther to the north, and that it would be another three hundred years and many tragic expeditions later, before it would finally be found.

At the beginning of July, 1619, he entered Hudson Strait full of hope. The sea ahead, however, rapidly became blocked by oncoming ice. It required skillful manoeuvring to prevent the ships being crushed. Sheltered anchorages, when available, allowed the crews to replenish water, catch game, and to collect wild berries as an aid against scurvy.

At the end of August, they finally emerged from Hudson Strait and turned into Hudson Bay. After some days of gruelling struggle, they sighted the western shore. The gales were so fierce and the ice so pressing it appeared impossible to bring both ships safely to harbour. Nevertheless, in the dead of night and with a full storm raging, Jens Munk brought both ships to berth. He chose the name Munk Haven for this landfall, which is about six miles from the modern town of Churchill. In the following weeks, small boats were sent out on exploratory forays, but the weather was constantly deteriorating and the ice became ever more impenetrable. The captain reluctantly announced that they would be spending the winter at Munk Haven. Despite all preparations, nothing could adequately protect them from the appalling cold, and hunting forays were accompanied by the blistering of exposed skin, and frostbite. Prey became first more difficult and then impossible to find. Jens Munk's meticulous diary documents the pitiless onslaught of scurvy. Many men became too sick to work.

As Christmas drew closer, the captain called on his men to prepare for a celebration. Somehow, extra food and drink were found, gifts made and given, and additional wood put on their gun deck hearth. The lightheartedness subsided in the days after the

holiday, as the progress of the disease relentlessly took one crew member after another, until only Munk and two crew members were left.

On the fourth of June, the ice finally started to break up, and it was then that Munk's fortune turned. They discovered plant roots exposed by the melting snow, and upon sucking these, they gradually regained strength. Fish soup revived them further, and encouraged the three remaining men to consider the possibility of survival.

They mended sails and equipment, removed necessities from the Unicorn, and reloaded the Lamprey. They finally weighed anchor on the sixteenth of July, and sailed out into Hudson Bay. Their journey north towards Hudson Strait was a continual battle against the crushing ice and the shallow surf. Nevertheless, wrote Hansen, "all Jens Munk's calculations of compass variation, drift, and distance covered, were meticulously correct." They made rapid progress through the strait and out to the southern tip of Greenland. There they were met by a series of severe storms, in which they lost their mainsail and mast. All three men expected death. Yet, with the aid of a makeshift sail, they were able to steer, very slowly, a course due east. On September 20th, 1620, they sighted Norway. They tacked to and fro in a bay for a whole day before attracting the attention of a farmer, who was eventually persuaded to pilot them in with his rowboat. Toothless and with torn fingers, their beards and long hair covered in salt, they must have looked like broken wild animals. They wept as they stumbled ashore, after more than two months at sea.

A few days later, after Munk had spent his time caring for his shipmates, one of them was involved in a brawl and knife fight in town. The captain, being legally responsible for his crew, was immediately put in prison, where he remained until Christmas, three months later. Finally released, he returned to Copenhagen where he found an unfaithful wife and a resentful king. He was even instructed to prepare a new expedition, to colonize "Nova Dania", in spite of his poor health. Only the lack of a willing crew saved Munk from this fate. Jens Munk published his Hudson Bay Journal in 1624. He remarried two years before he died, and while that may have given his last days some pleasure, he remained overwhelmed by debt and

by the dubious business dealings through which he hoped to extricate himself.

The details of his death in 1628 are obscure. It may have resulted from wounds suffered in sea battles, as Denmark was now a participant in the Thirty Years War. However, this last service to his king, as with all his others throughout his life, remained unrecognized. Even Munk Haven, back in Hudson Bay, was eventually renamed.

"To own is to lose." This is how Thorkild Hansen describes Jens Munk's attitude to material possessions, following his experiences in the war with Sweden earlier in his life, and thus Captain Munk's earthly ambitions for land and title had long since evaporated. His journal remains a far more lasting monument, one that testifies to the expression of supreme human qualities.

In that simple Christmas celebration, back on the ice-bound shore of Hudson Bay in 1619, Munk had led his men in the hymn which began: "Behold a rose is growing, out of the frozen earth, in midst of coldest winter." How appropriate that we now have a rose, densely covered with prickles, but with the loveliest of fragrant pink blooms, that survives the harshest of winters, and whose bright green shoots sprout forth from its dull gray branches in early spring, to remind us of the lasting beauty of nature. The name of that rose is "*Jens Munk*".

The source for much of this essay was The Way to Hudson Bay. The Life and Times of Jens Munk, by Thorkild Hansen. Additional information was obtained from "Jens Munk, Danish Explorer of the Canadian North.", by John Knox (Canadian Geographic Journal, July 1962) - S.T.

Ed's Note: Sarah Taylor's search for Jens Munk took her to libraries in Cleveland, the University of Toronto, the Memorial University in Newfoundland, the University of Cambridge, and ultimately to the Scott Polar Institute Research Library at Cambridge, England. This is an abridged adaptation of Ms. Taylor's original essay. If any reader would like to read the entire essay, please contact her at 2894 Meadowbrook Blvd., Cleveland Heights, OH 44118 USA, or email: plt@po.cwru.edu.

EASY-TO-GROW ROSES, OUR FAVOURITES

Joyce Fleming

These are some of the rose cultivars, which while not new, in their easy care can serve as examples for future hybrid rose development - plants with vigour and resistance to pests and diseases. As an additional bonus, they are of unsurpassed beauty, adding grace to our garden.

Masquerade

Jackson and Perkins introduced this rose in 1949, hybridized by the master of Floribundas, Gene Boerner. Our plant is at least 25 years old, and every spring, sends up vigorous new canes which in the same season produce clusters of semi-double 6 cm. blooms. Slightly fragrant and repeat-flowering, the blooms are long-lasting, and when the initial bright yellow colour progresses to salmon-pink and finally dark red, one sees the aptness of its name. A cluster of 'Masquerade' is a veritable multi-breed bouquet. No humdrum rose, this! After the bloom is gone, its large hips, ranging in colour from apple-green to medium soft pink, are still an interesting feature in fall and winter gardens, and when used in floral designs.

We like this rose because it is undemanding, does not require frequent applications of insecticides or fungicides, and is very pretty, giving flowers from early June to late October. If there is ever a "hall of fame" for roses, 'Masquerade' should be featured there. It is obtainable through Hortico, the only Canadian outlet listed in the Combined Rose List.

R. Alba Semi-plena

This is an Alba Old Garden Rose, a very vigorous climber, which springs right back when pruned severely. Its semi-double white flowers with golden stamens are produced in small clusters. Discovered prior to Canada's Confederation, it has been observed as a sport from Alba Maxima, and this may be its origin. The blooming period lasts for several weeks in June with a succession of bloom. Then, many oblong hips form, that by fall turn red. We have never observed this rose with mildew, blackspot or aphids, and the beautiful muted green foliage is an excellent foil for bright coloured Floribundas blooming nearby. Despite its fragile appearance, it lasts

EASY-TO-GROW ROSES



'Carefree Beauty'

(Photo: Griffith Buck, courtesy of Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario)



'R. alba semi-plena'

(Photo: Joyce Fleming)

well when the stem is cut (under water), and has been declared a winner for us at several rose shows.

Rosa rugosa alba, or R. rugosa Koidzumi

This rose, with wrinkled leaves and splendid double white very fragrant flowers, lives indifferent to cold winter temperatures and winds. The flowers, up to 8 cm. in diameter, keep forming throughout the summer, even as succulent round red hips are forming from the earlier fertilized blooms. It is very appealing to bees of all sizes, possible because of its fragrance. This rose will thrive even in oceanfront conditions of salt spray or draught. A long-lived shrub, it will often send up suckers which happily can be given to friends.

Carefree Beauty

This shrub, originated by the late Dr. Griffith Buck twenty years ago, is one of our favourites: it just blooms and blooms with light rose-coloured, slightly blousy flowers. Buds are ovoid, long and pointed, and the full-blown flower is 10 cm. in diameter, fragrant, and truly a "Beauty". Its pollen parent is Buck's "Prairie Princess", bred five years earlier. This is a large shrub that does well in partial shade with some support. At the Royal Botanical Gardens, it stands unaided in full sun, displaying its many flowers throughout the summer and well into fall.

Bonica

In a medium where "new" is often thought to be best, 'Bonica' is an example of 39-year-old appeal that is still unsurpassed in its profusion of pure pink flowers in clusters that continue throughout summer and until frost. This floribunda has a bushy habit that adapts well as a companion in a perennial planting. Seen in many public rose gardens, its clouds of flowers give way to masses of medium-sized pink hips that display themselves beautifully against the snow of winter. We can always depend on 'Bonica' to survive the winters without significant injury. Our 'Bonica' is near the street, and cars have been seen to slow down for passengers to have a better look at this very beautiful display.

Ed. Note: Joyce Fleming has been a regular contributor to The Canadian Rose Annual. Joyce and her husband Bob are established rose hybridizers and growers in Grimsby, Ontario.

FAVOURITE HARDY ROSES

Lynnette Payne

Before I start this article let me remind you that everyone has a favourite rose. The rose that one person says is a real winner may be struggling like mad in your garden even though you got it from the same place as your neighbour.

A few more words of wisdom before the list starts. The more commercial growers bud a rose, the more it can lose its vigour. Even the famous 'Peace' rose has now lost a lot of its good points. You read about a certain rose, go out and buy it, and then blame yourself because it didn't perform the way the book said it should. This is a very common occurrence.

Many of the older Hybrid Teas and Floribundas have now become prone to diseases, but some have stood the test of time. Where you buy them also has a bearing on the life of the plant. Many nurseries cut off the roots of the rose to get it into a pot, then keep it in the same pot over the winter—needless to say, this rose is going to struggle in your garden. When you speak to gardeners who are into a special type of plant, they often buy from a mail-order nursery that specializes in that one plant. It is the same for roses.

Here is a short list of roses that you won't hear complaining in your garden, and all are hardy, at least to Zone 5.

Albas

- Belle Amour (semi double, pale salmon, 6ft)
- Felicite Parmentier (double, clear pink, 4ft)
- Konigen von Danemark (double, rose pink, 5ft)
- Maidens Blush (double, pale pink, 5ft)
- Mme. Plantier (double, white with red buds, 6ft)

Centifolias

- Rosa centifolia (the 'Cabbage Rose'; double, rich pink, 6ft)
- Fantin Latour (double, soft pink, 5ft)
- Ombree Parfaite (double, mauve, 3ft)
- Petite Hollande (small double, pink, 3ft)

Mosses

Crested Moss /Chapeau de Napoleon (double, deep pink, 5ft)

Common Moss (double, pink, 5ft)

Salat (double, rose pink, recurrent, 4ft)

Rugosas

Blanc Double de Coubert (semi-double, white, 5ft)

Frau Dagmar Hastrup (single, silvery pink, 4ft)

Jens Munk (semi-double, rose pink, 5ft)

Pavement series (all are low, and spread horizontally, 3ft x 5ft wide)

Roseraie de l'Hay (large semi-double, purple pink, 6ft)

Robusta (single red in trusses, 5ft)

David Austins

Abraham Darby (double apricot and pink, very fragrant, 6ft)

Glamis Castel (double, cream, 3ft)

Golden Celebration (double, amber yellow, 3ft)

L.D. Braithwaite (double, bright crimson, 3ft)

Mary Rose (double, rich rose, 4ft)

The Squire (double, rich red, 4ft)

Modern Shrubs

Baby Blanket (double, soft pink, 2ft)

Bonica 82 (semi-double, soft pink, 4ft)

Ballerina (single, soft pink and white, 4ft)

Carefree Wonder (semi-double, bright pink, 3ft)

Flower Carpet (double, deep rose pink, 3ft)

Prairie Princess (double, soft pink, 6ft)

Royal Bonica (double, rose pink, 4ft)

Raubrittier (double, rose pink, 5ft)

Surrey (semi-double, pink, 3ft)

The Fairy (double, soft pink, 3ft)

Climbers

Alchymist (double, orange and yellow, 6ft)

Dortmund (large single, red with white eye, 8ft)

Dublin Bay (double, blood red, 7ft)

Goldener Olymp (double, amber yellow, 9ft)

Ilse Krohn Superior (double, white, 9ft)
Leverkusen (semi-double, butter yellow, 9ft)
New Dawn (double, soft pink, 10ft)
Rosarium Uetersen (double, coral pink, 10ft)
Sympathie (double, rich red, 10ft)
Viking Queen (double, rose pink, 10ft)
Westerland (double, orange apricot, 8ft)
William Baffin (semi-double, bright pink, 8 ft)

Hybrid Perpetuals

Baroness Rothschild (double, silvery pink, 4ft)
Ferdinand Richard (double, pink striped red, 4ft)
Mrs. John Laing (double, mauve pink, 4ft)
Paul's Early Blush (double, soft pink, 4ft)

Ed's Note: Lynnette Payne has studied with a British Rosarian, and has worked in nurseries for over ten years. She currently resides on an acre of land in Comox, B.C., on Vancouver Island, growing 400+ roses for a commercial grower on Hornby Island called "The Old Rose Nursery". That nursery has about 600, so Lynnette grows what they don't grow. In her spare time, she writes for the novice rose grower.

ROSES - ESPECIALLY IN CANADA

Margaret Leech

Roses have always had a capacity to delight me even when my success rate at growing them was abysmal. Then I discovered Canadian Winter Hardy Roses, and living in a bed of roses became a distinct possibility. For most people, there are Hybrid Tea roses, and the "other kind".

Hybrid Tea Roses made their debut in 1867, the year that Canada became a Dominion. While John A. MacDonald was working on Confederation in Canada, Jean-Baptiste Guillot was developing the Hybrid Tea Rose in Lyon, France. Before 1867, it seemed the best roses grew on the weakest rose bushes; while the strongest bushes produced very ho-hum blooms. Today, Hybrid Teas produce glorious blooms, but the bushes are unprepossessing, even disease-prone. All this we tolerate in the name of beauty; but beauty has its drawbacks. What is hardy in Lyon, France may not be hardy in Orangeville, Ontario.

People love to grow roses. If you can grow roses successfully, your neighbours will think you are some kind of gardening guru, and will bring all their plant problems to your door. Back in the early '60's, the Federal Government, mindful of that fact, embarked on a program to develop shrubs that would perform well in spite of our Canadian winters. The Explorer roses came from that program - 'Henry Hudson', 'Champlain', 'John Franklin', 'Alexander Mackenzie' to name just a few. 'Morden Centennial', 'Morden Fireglow', and 'Winnipeg Parks' came from a subsequent program. They are all so rewarding that I find myself scrutinizing our property to see where we can squeeze in a few more.

All the Canadian roses will repeat-bloom until cold weather shuts them down; and will continue to do this year after year, because all are winter-hardy - that's Canadian winter-hardy! The secret of this hardiness is in their genes, as many are shrub stock or rugosa type roses.

For some people, the term Shrub Rose conjures up an image of single pale blooms with yards and yards of very thorny brambles. Let me set the records straight.

Size: my 'Morden Fireglow' is less than 2 feet tall, with no more prickles than the average Hybrid Tea. Some of the larger Explorers could double as privacy fences or cattle deterrents.

Blooms: can be as casual as an old Cabbage Rose or as formal as an exhibition Hybrid Tea. Most of the usual rose colours are available, in both single and cluster forms.

Foliage: Rugosa roses have attractive dark-green, crinkly sort of leaves. The rather shiny surface gives this type of rose an amazing resistance to airborne diseases such as black spot.

When to plant: preferably bare-rooted in late fall. Digging a rose bush at this time of year induces early dormancy. Have the site prepared ahead of time, then just slip the rose in, back-fill and water. My second choice would be to plant potted rose bushes in the spring.

Where to buy: almost anywhere. As their amazing versatility becomes known, the Explorer type roses are becoming more readily available. A word of caution: don't buy those plastic bagged roses sold by the mass marketers, unless you plan to replace your roses every year. Buy from a grower or a reputable garden centre.

Ed's Note: Margaret Leech has been recently writing a column in the 'Orangeville Banner', and lives in Caledon Ontario.

PRUNING ROSES

Lynnette Payne

How do you prune a rose? Ask this question and you will get many answers. Always keep in mind that growing anything, from vegetables to flowers and shrubs successfully, can be as varied as the gardeners who grow them. With regard to roses, they seem to be in a class of their own. Nothing stirs "Gardener's Guilt" more quickly than the pruning of roses!

In the past, there weren't many books written on rose-growing for the average gardener, and most of them were text books. To the average person, they sounded very complicated. Today's gardeners are more educated, and many books give sound information. Still, there are many books on pruning that just copy old ideas and may perpetuate inaccurate information. Now, before I tell you the latest revolutionary tidbit of information, make sure you are sitting down. The National Rose Society in England did a test on rose pruning. Some were not pruned at all, some were done using secateurs (the classic method), and others were done using a hedge trimmer. The hedge trimmer proved to be as successful as the clippers! (I imagine there was just a dull thud as the old rosarians fainted!)

The outcome of this test showed that the unpruned roses were not as strong and healthy as those pruned with clippers, and those pruned with the hedge trimmer were just as vigorous as the clipped ones. It is hoped that this will take away your fear of pruning. By the way, you can also use a chain saw!

Pruning Hybrid Tea roses

Prune your bushes just before growth starts in your climate. First cut out all dead canes right to the base. Then cut out any canker (those that have brownish indentations on the canes), and keep cutting down until there is no brown in the centre of the cane, and it looks like green apple flesh. Keep only the sturdy canes, thinning out those that are thinner than a pencil. Cut out canes that are growing towards the centre, as they will rub and cause disease problems later on. If you have some older canes (darkish brown), cut one or two of them to the base. Now stand back and look at the bush. Does it have a very tall cane? Cut that one back to be even with the rest.

Now you have to make a decision. Do you want perfect blooms, or do you want more, but not always perfect flowers? If perfection is your choice, cut the rose down to about eight inches, preferably to an outside bud. If you want the other, cut back to about eighteen inches, also to an outward facing bud.

Pruning Climbers and Ramblers

Let these roses grow first for two years.

Ramblers: There are two ways in which you can prune Ramblers. You can cut out last year's canes to the base after they bloom, or you can sit in the shade of them, read a book and say to heck with it. This is all right if you have forty acres, otherwise it is better to take at least some of the old wood out.

Climbers: Climbers can get along quite happily with not too much pruning - just enough to keep them within the area you want them. Their side shoots benefit from being cut back by two-thirds. The main thing is to train their canes horizontally.

Climbing sports: These are pruned the same way as the above Climbers, but if you have grown one to look like a pillar, you must cut back the side shoots to keep it tall and bushy. Some Climbers tend to go bare at the base in time. Here you can cut back a couple of main shoots (take a stiff drink beforehand) to three feet. Another idea is to simply plant a bush rose at the base to hide the Climbers bare legs.

Pruning Old Roses

If you were a perfectionist, a whole book could be written on the subject, but I am addressing this article to gardeners that have a few Old Roses, plus some Modern Shrubs which contain the Old Rose blood in them. Let's keep it simple so as not to arouse Gardeners Guilt!

- Albas...tall, slender, upright bushes, just about disease-free. Don't prune until the bush is three years old, as by then it has strong main canes and can be pruned back by one-third.
- Gallicas...again, don't prune for three years, and then cut back by one-third. Most of these are compact and bushy.

- Damasks...these are tall, and can go to five feet, bending gracefully with the weight of the flowers. Let this one mature also, and cut back by one-third.
- Centifolias...tall, lax, lanky growth. Because of this habit, prune back by one half after two years to build up a sturdier bush.
- Mosses...look upon these as hairy centifolias and prune the same.
- Chinas...these are different-looking than most of the other Old Roses. They are small and twiggy, with sparse leaves. As they are delicate, prune lightly, starting the second year.

All of the above are pruned right after they have finished flowering. This gives them time to make new growth which will produce good blooms the next season.

- Portlands...now we are into second-bloom types, and these are not pruned the same way as the above roses. These are pruned before they start to grow in early spring. Cut back the twiggy growth beneath the dead flowers and the twiggy side-growths. There is no need to cut back the main canes as they form the shape of the bush.
- Bourbons...these bushes are quite vigorous, often sending up one or two tall canes. After the first bloom, cut the side-shoots back, and reduce the very tall canes. Next spring, cut back canes by one-third.
- Hybrid Perpetuals...tall, lanky bushes. Must deadhead and prune back by one-half in early spring.
- Polyanthas...the tiny old ones. These small bush types should be pruned back by one-third in the spring.

Don't be awed by pruning. It is always easier if you start the second year after you planted the rose. Panic sets in when you have to do a rejuvenation-type job because the rose hasn't been pruned for a long time. The above guidelines will give you roses that are continuously growing and this keeps roses vigorous and able to resist disease.

Try not to worry about rose pruning. Look at it this way: you prune a rose to irritate it and make it angry, and the plant then tries

to replace what you have cut off. This makes the rose healthy by getting new growth every year.

Ed's Note: Lynnette Payne has nearly four hundred very mad, but healthy, old and climbing roses growing in her garden in Comox, B.C. She is a regular contributor of gardening articles to the award-winning ICanGarden website ([http: www.ICanGarden.com](http://www.ICanGarden.com)).

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ST. ALBERT ROSE GARDEN

Richard H.M. Plain

St. Albert is a City with a population of approximately 46,000, which shares a common boundary with the northwest sector of Edmonton. During the late 1980's local St. Albert rose growers began to explore the possibility of developing a public rose garden within the community. By 1992 this possibility had become a reality. The City of St. Albert agreed to dedicate approximately 18 acres of land adjacent to the Sturgeon River to the Friends of the St. Albert Public Gardens for the development of a botanic component in the City's Red Willow Park system. A joint "Partners in Parks" agreement was entered into between the City and the Friends. The plan for the Rose Garden was accepted at a relatively early stage in the overall botanic park planning process.. The necessary funds and volunteer resources were secured and the first phase of the development was initiated in the fall of 1994. A rose garden of approximately 120 feet in diameter was prepared. It consists of a slightly raised flat circular grouping of beds separated by grass walkways. The garden is bounded in the north by an environmentally friendly five foot high wall constructed from broken sidewalk blocks supplied by the City. In the west, the bed is bordered by an arbour planted with taller shrub roses. Approximately 500 bushes representing 200+ different varieties of hardy roses will be accommodated once all of the varieties intended for the garden have been collected and planted. The bulk of the collection has now been in place for two growing seasons - 30 more varieties have been found and will be added in 1997. The list of roses contained within the garden is included for your information.

St. Albert falls within Zone 3A of Agriculture Canada's plant hardiness zoning system. The varieties of roses contained within the St. Albert Rose Garden transcend the normal listing or roses which one would normally recommend for inclusion within a collection which was designed to withstand the rigors of our cold winters. The reason for including some of the more tender varieties is that local growers have found these shrubs to be relatively robust while some of the so-called hardy roses have not quite lived up to their billings. All of the varieties contained within the St. Albert Rose Garden will

be evaluated each year and our ratings will be made available to interested parties.

Hardy Shrub Roses are the focal point of the St. Albert garden; however, we do have over one hundred Hybrid Tea roses. The "teas" have been included so the viewing public can enjoy their beauty and learn how to "winter-over" and grow teas in a climate where winter temperatures may fall to -35C or lower. Some of our members have their own private Hybrid Tea beds which they have successfully maintained for a number of years.

Volunteers were a key component in the development of the St. Albert Rose Garden and they are the key to ensuring success in the future. Canadian rosarians who are contemplating the prospect of building a public rose garden within their community should know that a number of other "non-green thumb" groups provided invaluable assistance in helping us build our Rose Garden. The St. Albert Rugby Club helped construct the rose wall and the St. Albert Rotary Club provided financing and volunteers to build the arbour. We received financial help from the provincial government and from private donors and assistance in kind from the City of St. Albert and Holes' Greenhouses.

The official opening of the St. Albert Rose Garden was the end of June, 1997. Any queries or comments pertaining to the Rose Garden should be directed to Patricia Bell, Secretary of the Friends of the St. Albert Botanic Park, 33 Ash Crescent, St. Albert, Alberta T8N 3J6. The Society may be reached at our E-mail address rhmp@econ.ualberta.ca. We would be extremely pleased to hear from anyone who has any suggestions to make regarding various roses which we should consider adding to our collection.

St. Albert Botanic Park Rose Collection (currently 169 varieties)

Adelaide Hoodless	Hazeldean	Purple Pavement
Agnes	Henry Hudson	Queen of Denmark
Aicha	Henry Kelsey	Red Frau Dagmar Hastrup
Alchymist	J.P. Connell	Red Max Graf
Alexander Mackenzie	Jens Munk	Red Meidiland
Altaica	John Cabot	Repens alba
Amélia Gravereaux	John Davis	Rheinaupark
Apart	John Franklin	Robbie Burns
Applejack	Kakwa	Robin Hood

Assiniboine	Karl Forster	Robusta
Austrian Copper	Lambert Closse	Rosa acicularis
Ballerina	Leverkusen	Rosa eglanteria
Beauty of Leafland	Linda Campbell	Rosa glauca rubrifolia
Belle Poitevine	Louis Jolliet	Rosa Poppius
Betty Bland	Louise Bugnet	Rosa woodsii
Blanc Double de Coubert	Mme Georges Bruant	Royal Edward
Blanche de Belgique	Mme Hardy	Rugelda
Cpt'n Samuel Holland	Mme Plantier	Rugosa alba
Carefree Beauty	Maiden's Blush	Rugosa rubra
Carefree Wonder	Maiden's Small Blush	Ruskin
Celestial	Maigold	Sally Holmes
Charles Albanel	Marie Bugnet	Samuel Champlain
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer	Martin Frobisher	Sarah van Fleet
Corylus	Max Graf	Scabrosa
Cuthbert Grant	Maxima (Jacobite Rose)	Scarlet Fireglow
Dart's Dash	Métis	Scarlet Pavement
David Thompson	Minette	Seager Wheeler
Delicata	Moje Hammarberg	Semi-plena
Dornroschen	Mont Blanc	Showy Pavement
Dortmund	Mont Cassino	Simon Fraser
Dr. Eckner	Monte Rosa	Sir Thomas Lipton
Duchess of Portland	Morden Amorette	Snow Dwarf (Schneezwerg)
Dwarf Pavement	Morden Blush	Snow Pavement
Elveshorn	Morden Cardinette	Snowden
Félicité Parmentier	Morden Centennial	Spring Gold (Fruhlingsgold)
Fimbriata	Morden Fireglow	Stanwell Perpetual
Flamingo	Morden Ruby	Survivor
Flammentanz	Mrs. John McNabb	Suzanne
Flower Carpet	Nearly Wild	Sweet Adeline
Foxy Pavement	Nova Zembla	The Fairy
Frau Dagmar Hastrup	Nozomi	The Gift
Frau Karl Druschki	Parfum de L'Hay	The Hunter
Frontenanc	Parkfeuer	Thérèse Bugnet
Fruhlingaufang	Parkzhauber	Topaz Jewel
Fruhlingsmorgen	Persian Yellow	Wasagaming
Georg Arends	Pierette Pavement	Westerland
George Vancouver	Pink Grootendorst	White Grootendorst
Goldbusch	Pink Robusta	White Meidiland
Golden Mozart	Pink Surprise	Will Alderman
Golden Olymp	Polar Star	William Baffin
Golden Wings	Prairie Dawn	William Lobb

Grootendorst Supreme	Prairie Joy	Wingthorn
Haidee	Prairie Maid	Winnipeg Parks
Hansa	Prairie Princess	Xanthina
Harison's Salmon Rose	Prairie Star	
Harison's Yellow	Pristine Pavement	
Hawkeye Belle		

Roses to be Added in 1997 (30 New Varieties)

Alika	Heideschnee	Pearlie Mae
Amiga Mia	Hope for Humanity	Pink Surprise
Country Dancer	Hugonis	Prairie Harvest
Crimson Blush	Lac Majeau	Prairie Youth
Distant Drums	Lady Curzon	Rosa spinosissima
Dorcas	Les Sjulín	Roselina
Félicité et Perpetué	Lichtkonigin Lucia	Royal Blush
Folksinger	Lillian Gibson	Turbo
Fruhlingsduft	Maytime	White Bonica
Hansaland	Mrs. Doreen Pike	Wichuriana

Ed's Note: Dr. Plain is President of the Society of Friends for the St. Albert Public Gardens in St. Albert, Alberta. Mr. John Beedle, Regional Director, provided some of the photos and material for the article.

St. Albert Rose Garden

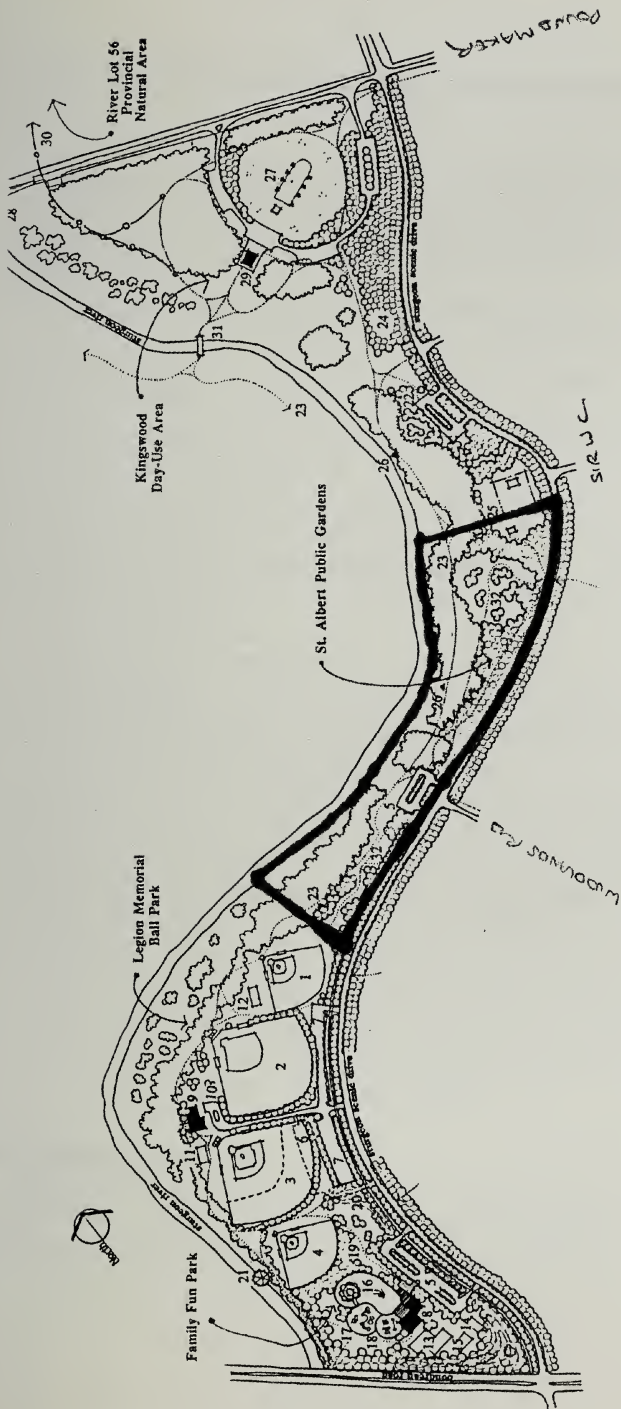


Portion of St. Albert Botanic Park with Rose Garden and its arbour and wall in the lower left hand corner. Light pole will be removed in future.



John Beedle (CRS Regional Director and volunteer at the Park) behind 'Elveshorn' shrub rose.

St. Albert Rose Garden



THE POT ROSE PROGRAM AT SPRINGWOOD ROSES

Keith Laver

Springwood's hybridizing program is mainly directed toward the introduction of new pot plant varieties of miniature roses. The program has several priorities and is long term and ongoing.

Objectives are:

- To create superior plants by genetically enhancing disease resistance. We have worked for the past ten years on genotypes that when exposed to powdery mildew display a degree of resistance. Our new seedlings are consistently rated in this matter and we are proceeding to breed varieties that under most conditions are resistant to powdery mildew.
- To genetically create plants of uniform plant growth to facilitate mass production of roses as a commercial greenhouse crop with limited use of chemical growth regulants.
- Our competitors have produced pot roses many of which are only suitable as houseplants. We have comprehensive ongoing research to create pot roses that are equally enjoyable in the garden.
- A fourth evaluation process is the testing of each new proposed cultivar relative to its ability to survive being in a shipping box for three days and then displayed on sales shelves for a minimum of eight days. This is most important for shipping plants between countries.
- A vital part of our research is the creation of new exciting colours to enhance public acceptance. A ten year program to create striped (red and white, red and yellow, pink and white, and pink and yellow) pot plants has resulted in two introductions.

Hybridizing Procedure

Plants that have exhibited traits that we feel can contribute to our search for superior new varieties are placed in five gallon containers filled with sterile growing mix. These plants have been selected,

numbered and entered into our computer. This computer number is written on a label each time that particular cultivar is used either as a pollen or female parent.

In September these plants in five gallon containers are placed in our hybridizing area and hybridizing begins. Ours is the only facility that hybridizes from September to July. Others use only the period from April to August. Winter hybridizing has necessitated creating an artificial environment simulating spring and summer in our hybridizing area. Very briefly, the use of computerized HD lighting, automated shading, humidity and temperature control accomplishes this. The optimum simulation is the result of past and ongoing research. We involve a complete weather data station fed into a thirty thousand dollar functional computer which in turn activates lights, shading, temperature, etc.

Our hybridizing procedure is standard. In the morning, staff remove all but a few petals of opening bloom, then all of the stamens are removed. The following day pollen is applied to the stigma and a label is attached on which has been written the number of the cultivar pollinated and the number of the pollinator (e.g.: 1107 x 1059). Rose hips are produced from crosses, and when mature, are harvested. Seed is removed from them and then sown in flats, and identified. They are now ready to be put into our cold storage at 2 degrees C until we wish to transplant the ensuing seedlings into 2" pots to grow them into bloom in a greenhouse. This is a bare outline of procedure.

Approximately forty to fifty thousand seedlings are created. They are grown at a temperature of 18 degrees C (65 degrees F). We have found that the first bud should be removed. At the second bloom stage, we choose and remove those seedlings exhibiting the qualities for which we are looking. The remaining seedlings are destroyed. This procedure takes up to three months. Approximately one thousand seedlings are selected from the forty to fifty thousand original seedlings.

Plants selected for further evaluation are repotted into 4" pots, pinched and grown on for further study. As each pot produces its second flush of bloom, a further selection is made. Each plant thus selected is given a yearly computer number (e.g. 96005 represents the 5th plant selected in the year 1996). Five one-node cuttings are

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Pot Roses



'Ivory Festival', 1997. A heavily scented white, for pot and garden.



'True Gold', 1997. An intense gold miniature, with exhibition form and long strong stems.

(Photos: June Laver)

Pot Roses



'Peach Festival', 1997. An orange-pink miniature with exhibition form and long stems



'Fall Festival', 1997. An orange-red rose with stripes and splashes of gold, for pot and garden.

(Photos: June Laver)

struck in 4" pots and twelve two-node cuttings are each placed into 2" pots. These are rooted under mist. Their ease in propagation and rooting is documented as this is an essential in mass production.

Following rooting, the evaluation is ongoing re: all of the parameters mentioned beforehand. Approximately two hundred and fifty seedlings remain in the program at this state. Rose cuttings that have been propagated in 2" pots when rooted are ready for shipping to agents in foreign countries and for planting outside in testing areas. Plants in 4" pots with the five one-node rooted cuttings, are multiplied until twenty to thirty mature plants can be run through tests to establish our objectives.

Use of a Computer as an Aid to our Research

About five years ago, it became evident to us that a computer could greatly assist in our research, therefore we sought to purchase a program that could be reprogrammed to suit our particular needs. We purchased a research program but it was necessary to redo most of the program to provide us with a complete data bank of all genotypes used in our hybridizing, and to convert the program solely to rose breeding. Then we adapted our evaluation ledger for insertion into our computer's program. The menu provides us with the following:

1. Initialized program parameters
2. Gives access to all of our plant programs
3. Maintains and displays all cross programs
4. Displays and prints charts of ancestries
5. Displays information on plants and progeny
6. Displays prints and charts of progeny.

The computer has assisted us in obviating hours and hours of compilation of data, and has been a real boost to our insight into genetic trends in roses.

Ed. Note: Keith Laver and his wife June are successful rose growers and hybridizers in Caledon East, Ontario, and both are long-time supporters of the CRS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLECTION OF *ROSA* SPECIES THROUGH *IN VITRO* EMBRYO CULTURE

Denis Lauzer and Claire Laberge

Note: This article is reprinted with the permission of the authors. It appeared in HortScience 31(3):458-459, 1996.

Abstract

To update and complete a collection of wild roses in the Montreal Botanical Garden, Canada, in vitro embryo culture was used to propagate several Rosa species that are only available as seeds and difficult to germinate conventionally. Using embryo culture, it was possible to overcome seed dormancy and to rapidly increase the number of species in the collection, and this from a very limited number of seeds obtained from botanical institutions located around the world.

The Montreal Botanical Garden possesses a rich collection of more than 100 species of the genus *Rosa* coming from all over the world. These species are typically available only as seeds. Thus, the growth of the collection is slowed by the difficulty of germinating seeds. To update and increase the number of species in the collection, embryo culture was used to obtain several species of *Rosa* that could not be germinated conventionally.

Through embryo culture, it is possible to study embryonic development, bypass seed dormancy, test seed viability, and rescue immature hybrid embryos from otherwise incompatible crosses (Hu and Wang, 1986). Embryo culture has been applied to many plant species (Collins and Grosser, 1984). In roses, where the thick pericarp and growth inhibitors in the achene cause dormancy of the seeds, breeders use embryo culture to bypass dormancy and to shorten the breeding cycles (Asen, 1948; Lammerts, 1946; Marchant et al., 1994; Skirvin et al., 1990). In the present work, rose embryo culture was used to develop a collection of typically non cultivated wild species of *Rosa*.

Materials and Methods

For all experiments, seeds were stored at 4 °C upon arrival from contributors. Depending on the date of arrival, seeds were stored

from 6 to 12 months before disinfection. Seeds were surface sterilized for 1 min in 70% ethanol, followed by 45 min in 2.4% (w/v) sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) solution with 0.1% Tween 20 (Fisher Scientific, N.J.), then rinsed three times in sterile water. Seeds were not imbibed before embryo excision. Embryos were aseptically excised (removal of the pericarp and seedcoat) with scalpel and forceps under a dissecting microscope. The germination medium consisted of Murashige and Skoog (1962) microelements, half-strength macroelements and vitamins, sucrose at 30 g·L⁻¹, and agar at 7 g·L⁻¹ (Difco Bacto, Detroit). Seeds or embryos were cultured in 150 x 25-mm glass tubes at 23±2°C with a 16-h photoperiod at 65 µmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹ provided by cool-white fluorescent lamps.

Seeds of *Rosa nitida* Willd., *R. acicularis* Lindl. and *R. carolina* L. (species for which sufficient amount of seeds allowed for *in vivo* and *in vitro* germination experiments) were sown in a soil mixture composed of 3 peat : 1 vermiculite : 1 perlite (by volume). In addition, intact seeds and isolated embryos of the three species were cultured *in vitro* (see Table 1). Embryos of several other species (with limited quantities of seeds available), also were cultured *in vitro* (see Table 2). The percent germination of seeds was recorded 3 weeks after sowing. Three-week- old *in vitro* plantlets were planted into a mixture of 3 peat : 1 perlite : 1 fine vermiculite (by volume) and transferred into a greenhouse with a photoperiod of 16-h at 50 µmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹ and 23±2°C. They were transferred into an acclimatization module in which the relative humidity was slowly reduced from saturation to 40%.

Results and Discussion

Germination of *R. nitida*, *R. acicularis* and *R. carolina* was only possible when the embryo was removed from the seed and cultured *in vitro* (Table 1). Isolated embryos of *R. nitida* and *R. acicularis* germinated at 100% and 93%, respectively, while embryos of *R. carolina* germinated at only 60%. The low germination percentage of *R. carolina* embryos may be due to poor seed conservation conditions before arrival at the Montreal Botanical Garden or because fruit were collected before complete maturation. *In vitro*

plantlets of the three species were successfully acclimatized at 93% to 100% (Table 1).

Given these successful results, embryo culture of several other species of the genus *Rosa* was attempted. Many species were successfully germinated *in vitro*, acclimatized, and transferred into the rose garden (Table 2). Germination percentage and acclimatization success varied from one species to another, but the very small quantity of seeds received (sometimes <10) from the various botanical institutions made any statistical analyses of these percentages unreliable. Furthermore, some seeds could not be used because their embryos had aborted or been replaced by insects. The small quantity of seeds available for each species also made it inadvisable to soften the seedcoat by chemical or enzyme treatments as previously reported (Skirvin et al., 1990; Yambe and Takeno, 1992). As the hardness of the achenes was not the same for all species, several more achenes than had been provided would have been needed to optimize these treatments for each species. Mechanical excision was thus the most appropriate way to isolate the embryos from the achenes. However, good technical skills and patience are needed for species having achenes with a very hard pericarp.

For all species tested, good shoot development was obtained on germination medium, but root apices became necrotic after a few weeks in culture. However, it was possible to acclimatize all species by transferring the plantlets into soil after 3 to 4 weeks of culture.

Thus, we were able, from a very limited number of seeds, to use embryo culture to overcome seed dormancy and to obtain several species of the genus *Rosa* that could not be germinated by conventional procedures. Embryo culture resulted in an increase of 29% (from 108 to 139) of the number of species of the genus *Rosa* in the Montreal Botanical Garden rose collection. Since rose seeds are difficult to germinate under conventional methods, it took more than 20 years to obtain the first 108 species. However, it took only 1 year to obtain 31 new species through *in vitro* embryo culture.

Table 1. *In vivo* and *in vitro* germination and acclimatization of three *Rosa* species

Species of <i>Rosa</i>	<i>In vivo</i> seed germination	<i>In vitro</i> seed germination	<i>In vitro</i> embryo germination	Acclimatization ^z
<i>nitida</i>	0/45 (0%)	0/15 (0%)	30/30 (100%)	14/15 (93%)
<i>acicularis</i>	0/45 (0%)	0/15 (0%)	28/30 (93%)	15/15 (100%)
<i>carolina</i>	0/45 (0%)	0/15 (0%)	18/30 (60%)	15/15 (100%)

^z Acclimatization for 15 germinated embryos (See **Materials and Methods** for details)

Table 2. Species of the genus *Rosa* obtained through *in vitro* embryo culture

Species	Source of seeds (Botanical institution)	Geographical distribution
<i>R. serafinii</i> Viv.	Germany (Botanischer Garten Technische Universität, Dresden)	Mediterranean region
<i>R. marretii</i> Lév.	Poland (Hortus Plantarum Medicinarum Acad. Wrocław)	Russia
<i>R. vosagiaca</i> Desport.	Switzerland (Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques, Chambésy Genève)	Northern Europe

<i>R. heckeliana</i> Tratt.	Czechoslovakia (Arboretum Novy Dvur, Steborice)	Southern Europe
<i>R. nitida</i> Willd.	Belgium (Hortus Botanicus Antverpiensis, Antwerpen)	U.S.A.
<i>R. sempervirens</i> L.	Italy (Dipartimento di Biologia Ambientale, Orto Botanico- Università di Siena, Siena)	Southern Europe, northern Africa
<i>R. nitidula</i> Bess.	Italy (as above)	Europe
<i>R. luciae</i> Franch. & Rochebr.	Japan (Ofuna Botanical Garden, Kanagawa-Ken)	East-Asia, Japan
<i>R. zalana</i> Wiesb.	Hungary (Hortus Botanicus Soroksarensis, Budapest)	Europe, Austria
<i>R. orientalis</i> Dumont. ex Ser.	Hungary (Hortus Botanicus, Vácraťot)	Greece, Albania
<i>R. achburensis</i> Chrshan.	Hungary (as above)	Central Asia
<i>R. montana</i> Chaix.	France (Conservatoire National des Plantes, Milly-La-Forêt)	Central and southern Europe
<i>R. pouzinii</i> Tratt.	Spain (Real Jardín Botánico-CSIC, Madrid)	Mediterranean region
<i>R. stylosa</i> Desv.	Spain (as above)	Western Europe
<i>R. stellata</i> Woot.	Spain (as above)	U.S.A.
<i>R. longicuspis</i> Bertol.	China (Hortus Botanicus, Inst. Botanici Kunmingensis, Kunming)	China
<i>R. xodorata</i> (Andr.) Sweet.	China (as above)	China

<i>R. banksiae</i> Ait.	China (as above)	China
<i>R. gigantea</i> Coll. ex Crép.	China (as above)	China
<i>R. maracandica</i> Bge.	U.S.A. (Joseph Halda Seeds, Englewood, Colo.)	Tadjikistan
<i>R. ecae</i> Aitchis.	U.S.A. (The botanical Garden of Smith College, Northhampton, Mass.)	Afghanistan

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RECENT LITERATURE ON ROSE RESEARCH

*Professor David H.S. Richardson, Dean of Science,
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This compendium summarizes papers published in research journals throughout the world. Summaries and comments are by the author. If readers wish to consult the full paper and cannot find a copy at their local university, they may write to Professor Richardson enclosing one dollar per page to cover the cost of photocopying and postage.

Baile, M., Romero-Aranda, R. & Baille, A. (1996)

"Gas-Exchange Responses of Rose Plants to CO₂ Enrichment and Light." *Journal of Horticultural Science* 71:945-956.

Carbon dioxide enrichment is becoming common practice for glasshouse production of cut roses as it improves yield and flower quality. However to optimize production, it is necessary to understand how photosynthesis and water use by the rose plants change over a wide range of light, humidity and carbon dioxide levels. This study provides the needed information.

Ballard, R., Rajapakse, S., Abbot, A., & Byrne, D.H. (1996)

"DNA Markers in Rose and Their Use for Cultivar Identification and Genome Mapping." *Acta Hort* 424: 265-268.

Patent infringement is a problem. It can be difficult for a rose breeder to establish that a variety released elsewhere with similar flowers is genetically the same as his/her own cultivar. The new molecular biology techniques can now distinguish even sports, e.g.: 'Lucky Piece', 'Chicago Peace' and 'Climbing Peace', from 'Peace'. Only 'Flaming Peace', a spontaneous mutant from 'Peace', could not be separated.

Bergh, J.C. & LeBlanc, J-P.R. (1997)

"Performance of Western Flower Thrips (*Thysanoptera: Thripidae*) on Cultivars of Miniature Rose." *Entomological Society of America* 90:679-688.

In the past decade, Western Flower Thrips have become an important pest as they damage flowers under glass and spread

viruses. Miniature roses are affected with yellow and white flowered varieties being most susceptible. As both adults and larvae hide and feed within the flowers, later pupating in soil, spray control is difficult. Reasonable control can be obtained if plants are sprayed prior to flowering when there are fewer protected sites where adults can hide.

Blumel, S. & Hausdorf, H. (1996)

"Greenhouse Trials for the Control of Aphids on Cut-Roses with the Chalcid *Aphelinus abdominalis* Dalm. (Aphelinidae, Hymen)" *Anzeiger für Schadlingskunde, Pflanzenschutz, Umweltschutz* 69:64-69.

Aphids are the most important pest on greenhouse roses after spidermites and thrips. Twenty-six aphid species are common on roses and are able to develop pesticide resistance quite quickly. The chalcid wasp *Aphelinus*, in an open rearing system, provides effective biological control against these aphids when combined with just two chemical control sprays. This integrated management reduces the amount of pesticide needed by 75%.

Bowen, K.L. & Behe, B.K. (1996)

Comment on Letter from Schulman on "Phytotoxicity of Roses due to Chlorothalonil." *Plant Disease (April Issue)*: 347.

In an earlier paper on blackspot in Alabama, these researchers suggested that sprays containing horticultural oils damaged roses more than sprays containing the fungicide chlorothalonil. Glenn Schulman wrote a letter noting that this fungicide is a problem in many areas of the USA and is in disfavour because it injures sensitive varieties. The authors respond that they always spray before 11:00 a.m., that rainfall is fairly regular in Alabama, and that the varieties they studied may not have been sensitive. Such factors could account for the different observations.

Bredmose, N. (1997)

"Chronology of Three Physiological Development Phases of Single-Stemmed Rose (*Rosa hybrida* L.) Plants in Response to Increment in Light Quantum Integral." *Scientia Horiticulturae* 69:107-115.

Supplementary light is widely used to cut rose production. After harvest, it shortens the time to new bud growth and the period from flower bud appearance to full flower. While extra light is especially beneficial for these stages, reducing the number of blind shoots, it is needed at all times for optimum flower production.

Byrne, D.H., Black, W., Ma, Y., & Pemberton, H.B. (1996)
"The Use of Amphidiploidy in the Development of Blackspot-Resistant Rose Germplasm." *Acta Hort* 424:269-272.

Most modern rose cultivars are tetraploid (each cell has four sets of chromosomes) whereas many blackspot-resistant species roses are diploid (two sets). Interbreeding usually yields sterile triploids that cannot be used further in breeding programmes. By crossing two blackspot-resistant species roses and treating the tip of the very young seedling with the drug colchicine, the chromosome complement of the plant could be doubled. The resulting flowers could be crossed with modern varieties without serious loss of fertility to yield blackspot resistant offspring.

Cabrera, R.I., Evans, R.Y. & Paul, J.L. (1995)
"Enhancement of Short-Term Nitrogen Uptake by Greenhouse Roses Under Intermittent N-Deprivation." *Plant and Soil* 179:73-79.

Greenhouse roses produce five to eight flowering flushes each year. To maintain this, high levels of nitrogen fertilizer have to be used and supply exceeds uptake so that leaching losses can be more than 50%. If roses are nitrogen starved for a few days, nitrogen uptake increases greatly when nitrogen again becomes available. Cycles of four days nitrogen deprivation followed by four days of supply, in hydroponic rockwool systems, can reduce the amount of nitrogen fertilizer needed while at the same time maintain flower production.

Chi-ni, H. & Korban, S.S. (1996)
"Factors Affecting *In Vitro* Establishment and Shoot Proliferation of *Rosa hybrida* L. and *Rosa chinensis minima*." *In vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology - Plant* 32:217-222.

Micropropagation of roses is becoming very common. For this, it is important that multiple shoot clusters form continuously to ensure

a high yield of plantlets. When initiating such cultures it was found best to select buds close to the apex. For roses, media solidified with agar, were better than liquid media which often yielded shoots that appeared water-soaked and difficult to root.

Dubois, L.A.M. & de Vries, D.P. (1995)

"Preliminary Report on the Direct Regeneration of Adventitious Buds On Leaf Explants of *In Vivo* Grown Glasshouse Rose Cultivars." *Gartenbauwissenschaft* 60:249-253.

Roses are usually micropropagated by placing a surface-sterilized piece of shoot containing a bud on an agar medium to yield a shoot cluster each of which can be rooted. Higher levels of propagation could result if buds could be induced to form on pieces of rose leaf as happens in many Begonias. It is now reported that buds will develop when very young unfolding rose leaves are surface sterilized, chopped up and placed on agar media. The most regenerative piece was the leaflet base which yielded many buds within two weeks. The buds could be transferred to shooting media and yield shoot within twelve weeks.

Epstein, A.H., Hill, J.H. & Nutter, F.W. (Jr.) (1997)

"Augmentation of Rose Rosette Disease for Biocontrol of Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*). *Weed Science* 45:172-178.

Rosa multiflora is a thorny rose, used as a 'living hedge' which has become a noxious weed in many parts of the USA. Rose Rosette Disease attacks the rose and is carried from plant to plant by a mite. It can also be spread by grafting infected shoots onto bushes and newly infected shoots later become colonised by the mite. This speeds the spread of the disease between and within stands of this rose, making the disease an effective biological control, reducing the need for costly or toxic chemicals.

Ferran, A., Niknam, H., Kabiri, F., Picart, J-L., De Herce, C., Brun, J., Ipert, G., & Lapchin, L. (1996)

"The Use of *Harmonia axyridis* Larvae (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) Against *Macrosiphum rosae* (Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha:Aphididae) on Rose Bushes." *European Journal of Entomology* 93:59-67.

Ladybirds are well-known aphid predators on outdoor roses. Recently it has proved possible to raise large numbers of the asiatic ladybird on butterfly eggs and then release the ladybirds onto rose bushes. In the spring of 1993, fifty ladybirds were released per four bushes in five public gardens in Paris. The ladybirds were as effective as chemicals used on neighbouring beds. However the asiatic ladybirds do not persist on the roses from season to season as they migrate to trees to lay their eggs.

Gallego, F.J. & Martinez, I. (1996)

“Molecular Typing of Rose Cultivars Using RAPDs.” *Journal of Horticultural Science* 71:901-908.

Random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) is a technique in molecular biology that can be used to distinguish rose cultivars for breeding or patent infringement purposes. This new experimental protocol yields reliable results as all rose cultivars tested were unequivocally identified. It only takes eight hours to complete and involves little sample handling.

Kerssies, A. & Frinking, H.D. (1996)

“Relations Between Glasshouse Climate and Dry Weight of Petals, Epicuticular Wax, Cuticle, Pre-Harvest Flowering Period and Susceptibility to *Botrytis cinerea* of Gerbera and Rose Flowers.” *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 102:257-263.

Gray mould is most serious on greenhouse roses from August to November. No relation was found between season and the weight of wax on rose petals. Thus the variation in infection was due to effects of humidity and radiation on the germination of the fungal spores rather than a change in the susceptibility of the rose flowers.

Kool, M.T.N. (1997)

“Importance of Plant Architecture and Plant Density for Rose Crop Performance.” *Journal of Horticultural Science* 72:195-203.

A combination of basal shoots and laterals is necessary for a highly productive cut-rose crop. Flower production reflects the number of lateral branches. Using strategies that include bending-down basal shoots and selective pruning, it is possible to establish

plants with an ideal architecture which initially have fewer flowers than controls, but then crop better over the next two years.

Kool, M.T.N. (1996)

"Long-Term Flower Production of a Rose Crop. II. The Importance of New Basal-Shoot Formation." *Journal of Horticultural Science* 71:445-452.

Limiting the number of basal shoots that develop can increase cut flower production in year two of a greenhouse crop but by year four may lead to a slight decline. Achieving appropriate plant architecture in the first year is the most important factor as differences in rose flower production of over 50% have been found between individual crops of the same cultivar.

Kool, M.T.N. & Van de Pol, P.A. (1996)

"Long-Term Flower Production of a Rose Crop. I. The Influence of Planting System and Rootstock Clone." *Journal of Horticultural Science* 71:435-443.

The life span of a greenhouse rose crop is five to eight years. Four different rootstocks were compared *R. hybrida* cv 'Moonlight' and *R. multiflora* cv 'Cathayensis', 'Ludiek' & 'Multic'. Initially plants of the scion 'cv Motrea' yielded more flowers on 'Ludiek' but production declined after two years. Plants on 'Moonlight' out-yielded all others in the third and fourth year.

Kuiper, D., van Reenen, H.S. & Ribot, S.A. (1996)

"Characterisation of flower bud opening in roses; a comparison of Madelon and Sonia roses." *Postharvest Biology and Technology* 9:75-86.

The flower buds of some cut-flower varieties such as 'Madelon', in contrast to 'Sonia', do not open well when kept under low light storage conditions. Complete opening is dependent on a satisfactory supply of sugars from well-illuminated leaves or from sugars added to the 'keeping solution' together with a microbial inhibitor such as silver nitrate.

Ma, Y., Byrne, D.H. & Chen, J. (1996)

“Propagation of Rose Species *In Vitro*.” *In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology - Plant* 32:103-108.

Micropropagation methods have been perfected for miniatures, HT's and Floribundas, but little work has been done on species roses. Some are easy (eg. *R. wichuriana*) but others difficult (*R. banksiae*). In general, the best explants are from four or more nodes below the apex using M&S media with the cytokinin BA (2mg/1). Shootlets placed for seven days, in the dark at 10 degrees C, on a rooting medium with reduced salts (1/4 strength M&S) rooted well. Sometimes rooting was best enhanced by adding the plant hormone indole acetic acid to the medium.

Ma, Y., Islam-Faridi, M.N., Crane, C.F., Stelly, D.M. Price, H.J., & Byrne, D.H. (1996)

“A new procedure to prepare slides of metaphase chromosomes of roses.” *HortScience* 31:855-857.

Counting the chromosomes of roses has been very difficult in the past because in this genus they are very small and difficult to separate. This new protocol designed specially for roses provides excellent results, judging from the provided illustrations. Thus breeders will, e.g., be able to determine if crosses between wild species roses and modern cultivars have yielded triploids that would be of little value as pollen parents for further breeding.

Matsumoto, S., Wakita, H. & Fukul, H. (1997)

“Molecular Classification of Wild roses Using Organelle DNA Probes.” *Scientia Horticulturae* 68:191-196.

There are more than 140 species of roses but only about seven have contributed to modern commercial varieties. Twenty different roses were examined using molecular biology techniques and the species classified. In general, the molecular classification agreed well within the traditional one, but there were some anomalies. *Rosa virginiana* and *Rosa rugosa*, for example, look very different but from the DNA viewpoint proved similar and were placed in the same group.

Mortensen, L.M. & Gislerod, H.R. (1996)

"The Effect of Root Temperature on Growth, Flowering, and Vase Life of Greenhouse Roses Grown at Different Air Temperatures and CO₂ Concentrations." *Gartenbauwissenschaft* 61:211-214.

Seventy-five percent of the cut rose crops in Norway are now given supplementary light during winter and often added carbon dioxide. However, such light during spring or summer can cause periodic high leaf temperatures while the root temperatures are still low. It is important to avoid such conditions because it was found that they caused a decrease in the number of flower shoots and in the length of the flowering stems.

Pionnat, S., Nesme, X., Dessaux, Y., & Poncet, C. (1995)

"Detection and Determination of Pathogenic Agrobacterium of Roses with PCR." *Congres Roses (February issue)*, p.2.

Crown gall is a disease caused by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* which causes the galls by transferring a piece of circular DNA (a plasmid) to the rose cell nucleus. This causes the rose cells to divide, grow very large and release opines. These compounds are then used by the bacteria which multiply between the cells of the gall. By using a technique in molecular biology called PCR (polymerase chain reaction) it is now possible to detect and identify the various strains of this bacterium reliably.

Poncet, C., Antonini, C., Bettachini, A., Hericher, D., Pionnat, S., Simonini, L., Dessaux, Y., & Nesme, X. (1995)

"Impact of the Crown Gall Disease on Vigor and Yield of rose Trees." *Congres Roses (February issue)*, p.2.

Crown gall disease is important in nurseries in warm temperature zones like France where it makes 20% of the stock unsaleable. There has been a recent increase in crown gall in greenhouse roses as a result of using stenting, a new propagation technique. Affected plants yield 30% fewer flowers.

Reuveni, R., Agapov, V., Reuveni, M., & Raviv, M. (1994)

"Effects of Foliar Sprays of Phosphates on Powdery Mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) of Roses." *Journal of Phytopathology* 142:331-337.

Powdery mildew is one of the main diseases of roses. Recently the protective effect of spraying with sodium bicarbonate solutions has been publicized. This paper describes the protective and suppressive effects of phosphate solutions. Spraying roses with 25mM (5g/litre) di-potassium hydrogen orthophosphate plus 0.5m/litre wetting agent (detergent) provided much better control than either the fungicide 'Nimrod' or sodium bicarbonate. The potassium solution not only controls the fungus but is an ideal foliar fertilizer as well.

Reverchon, E. & Della Porta, G. (1996)

"Rose Concrete Fractionation by Supercritical CO₂." *Journal of Supercritical Fluids* 9:199-204.

Fragrance production from rose flowers traditionally involves two steps. The petals are first extracted with the organic solvent hexane to yield a 'concrete'. This is processed by steam distillation in an excess of alcohol to yield a 'volatile oil' which contains the rose fragrance. The quality of the product can be easily spoiled if too much heat is used. A new process replaces the second step with a cold temperature extraction using liquid carbon dioxide and gives a superior product.

Sakiroglu, H., Kufrevioglu, O.I., Kocacaliskan, I., Oktay, M., & Onganer, Y. (1996)

"Purification and Characterization of Dog-Rose (*Rosa dumalis* Rechst.) Polyphenol Oxidase. *Journal of Agricultural Food Chemistry* 44:2982-2986.

Hips of *Rosa dumalis*, the dog rose, have been used medicinally since the Middle Ages for marmalades, teas, etc., and as a vitamin C supplement for fruit juices. The fruit contains an enzyme polyphenyl oxidase which needed to be characterized to control browning in food products. Heat treatment denatures the enzyme but it becomes active again on cooling. Chemical inhibition by sodium metabisulphate is more effective at preventing browning in food products due to this enzyme.

Serpe, M.D. & Nothnagel, E.A. (1995)

"Fractionation and Structural Characterization of Arabinogalactan-Proteins from the Cell Wall of Rose Cells." *Plant Physiology* 109:1007-1016.

Arabinogalactan proteins are thought to be signalling molecules in as much as particular ones occur in different parts of the plant or at a special stage in plant development. These proteins, about which little is known, have now been found in roses.

Van der Sman, R.G.M., Evelo, R.G., Wilkinson, E.C., & van Doorn, W.G. (1995)

"Quality Loss in Packed Rose Flowers Due to *Botrytis cinerea* Infection as Related to Temperature Regimes and Packaging Design." *Postharvest Biology and Technology* 7:341-350.

Gray mould causes disfigurement in cut rose flowers during transit. Flower boxes with holes in the top provide better ventilation around the rose flowers and reduce infection by about 20% as compared with roses kept in a commercially available box with holes only in the sides. Side holes tend to be blocked by the plastic wrapping around each flower.

Van Doorn, W.G. & Schroder, C. (1995)

"The Abscission of Rose Petals." *Annals of Botany* 76:539-544.

The time from the beginning of petal unfolding to petal fall varies from 13 to 35 days depending on the rose cultivar; with flowers taking from 3 to 9 days to open. There is usually an inverse relationship between flower diameter at full bloom and time to petal fall, i.e.: large flowers shed petals quickly. The same pattern was found for blooms on the bush and when cut. Pollination had little effect except in some small-flowered varieties when unpollinated flowers retained their petals, which turned brown and dried up.

Van Doorn, W.G. & Suiro, V. (1996)

"Relationship Between Cavitation and Water Uptake in Rose Stems." *Physiologia Plantarum* 96:305-311.

Using ultrasonic microphones, it is possible to follow the development of cavitation (small gas-bubble production) in the stem water-conducting tissues either on the plant or on cut flowers. In

uncut stems, even a large number of cavitations that develop on sunny days does not impair water flow. The plant repairs these by the late afternoon or overnight. However, in cut stems, the cavitations coupled with air intake at the cut end can result in low water uptake and flower wilting. Thus it is best to cut rose flowers in the early morning rather than mid-day or later.

Van Doorn, W.G. & Vojinovic, A. (1996)

“Petal Abscission in Rose Flowers: Effects of Water Potential, Light Intensity and Light Quality.” *Annals of Botany* 78:619-623.

Rose flowers vary in the amount of water stress they exhibit on cutting, some being resistant, e.g. ‘Frisco’, others intermediate: ‘Sonia’, and some sensitive: ‘Cara Mia’. Water stress early on during vase life can affect petal fall.

THE CLEARING HOUSEError! Bookmark not defined.

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For the 1996 Clearing House, which forms part of the *1997 Canadian Rose Annual*, it was encouraging to receive 535 reports from 50 contributors - only 1 less contributor than the previous year, but 112 fewer reports. The contributor who sent the largest number of reports was Chuck Decker in Anchorage, Alaska, followed by Milford Clausen in Watermann, Illinois, and George Shewchuk in Edmonton, Alberta.

Distribution of contributors by area and the total number of reports for the past two years are shown below:

PROVINCE/USA	CONTRIBUTORS	
	1995	1996
Alberta	3	3
British Columbia	22	19
Manitoba	7	1
New Brunswick	1	0
Newfoundland	0	0
Nova Scotia	2	0
Ontario	12	17
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Quebec	3	3
Saskatchewan	2	3
U.S.A.	3	3
TOTAL CONTRIBUTORS	51	50
TOTAL REPORTS	647	535

Of the 50 contributors, 8 are new - a warm welcome to the Clearing House! The Clearing House Packages (including reporting forms with instructions for completion, and a return address envelope) are mailed 1st week of August to all recent contributors, and those who have expressed an interest in sending reports. Anyone who would like to contribute should write to me at the above address; a Clearing House Package will be sent to you. If you require extra forms, I always have plenty - no need to photostat them

yourself, just drop me a note. I really need more offers to contribute to the 1997 Clearing House for the *1998 Canadian Rose Annual*. Perhaps you can persuade a friend with a few new roses to send reports. The number of reports is not important; their interest in the Clearing House is!

Thank you for your concise, informative and interesting reports. Your letters of encouragement and suggestions for improvement are appreciated, and are one reason why the Clearing House continues, year after year. Please keep the reports coming!!

PLEASE NOTE: We are moving on June 24 to our new home (with a much larger garden). Clearing House packages will have the new address on the return envelope.

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46. White, Dr. Patrick, 3065 Uplands Rd., Victoria, BC, V8R 6B3
Zone 8b
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48. Williams, Anne, 1871 Monteith St., Victoria, BC, V8R 5X6
Zone 8b
49. Wood, Janet A., 7084 Blenheim St., Vancouver, BC, V6N 1R9
Zone 8b
50. Yeomans, C. Denis, 4475 Stonehaven Ave., North Vancouver, BC,
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PLEASE NOTE: The full name and address of each contributor is listed above; surnames only are used in individual reports.

HARDINESS ZONES

This year I have again included the Hardiness Zone after each contributor's name and address in the List of Contributors. Shown below are the Hardiness Zones extracted from 'Canada's Plant Hardiness Map', compiled for the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There are 9 zones - '0' representing the severest zone and '9' the mildest. Each zone is divided into two parts - 'a' being the colder section of that zone, and 'b' being the milder section. The principle factors determining the 9 different zones are the temperature of the coldest month and the length of the growing season, but the amount of rainfall from June to November, mean maximum temperature of the warmest month, depth of snow cover or lack of it, and the strength of wind gusts are also taken into account. There are other factors which could make a difference between two areas which are in the same subsection of a particular zone, e.g., microclimates (natural or man-made), sharp changes in elevations (as elevation increases temperature drops, valleys gather frost earlier in fall and later in spring), proximity to water, and bordering on the next zone.

ZONE 0a	ZONE 1a	ZONE 2a	ZONE 3a	ZONE 4a
0b	1b	2b	3b	4b

ZONE 5a	ZONE 6a	ZONE 7a	ZONE 8a	ZONE 9a
5b	6b	7b	8b	9b

NOTE: In some cases the town or rural area could not be identified on 'Canada's Plant Hardiness Map', which shows only cities or large towns, or it was on the borderline between two areas. If I have incorrectly identified your area zone, please advise me so I can revise your listing.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT

plant - pl	year - yr
height in feet - '	height in inches - "
hybrid tea - HT	grandiflora - Gr
floribunda - F	large flowered climber - LCI
shrub rose - S	miniature - Min

The abbreviation 'int' is used for 'date of introduction'.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR AWARDS

AARS	All-America Rose Selection
ARC	American Rose Centre

AOE	Award of Excellence (miniatures)
FA	Fragrance Award
GM	Gold Medal
PIT	President's International Trophy (England)
RNRS	Royal National Rose Society of Great Britain
ROTY	Rose of the Year

COLOUR CLASSIFICATIONS

Because the Canadian Rose Society and American Rose Society colour classifications are now almost identical, abbreviations below are used throughout. Any variations are given in the text.

White or near White	W
Light Yellow	LY
Medium Yellow	MY
Deep Yellow	DY
Yellow Blend	YB
Apricot & Apricot Blend	AB
Light Pink	LP
Medium Pink	MP
Deep Pink	DP
Pink Blend	PB
Orange & Orange Blend	OB
Orange Pink	OP
Orange Red	OR
Medium Red	MR
Dark Red	DR
Red Blend	RB
Mauve or Mauve Blend	M
Russet	R

If there is a colour description in Modern Roses 10 and updates, or in a Rose Catalog, this is included, following the official Colour Classification, however, your description is most important as so many factors can affect the colour of a rose in your garden.

This year I have again added the fragrance description found in these publications, but I would also like to have your personal comments in your reports on a rose's fragrance, or lack of it.

PLEASE NOTE: The comment "No reports" indicates the variety was reported in previous years but no reports were received in the current year. A rose is reported for 7 years, plus the current year, then I state "Last year for reporting this rose".

HYBRID TEAS

ABBAYE DE CLUNY, HT (Meilland '96 int '93) [Just Joey x (MEIrestif x MEInarual)]. AB, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Monza GM 1993, Lyon GM 1994, Plus Belle Rose de France 1994, Belfast GM 1995. Cullen (3 pls 1 yr 4.5' NY): Large globular blooms with attractive buff coloration, often fail to open in wet weather. Moderately productive. So-so rose.

ABRACADABRA, HT (Warriner '91 int '93) (White Masterpiece x Tribute). PB, purple-pink/tan/yellow blend, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. No reports.

ACCLAIM, HT (Warriner '93) (Grand Masterpiece x First Federal Renaissance). MP, 40 petals, fragrant. Clausen (1 pl 4 yrs 7' IL): Beautiful shaped blooms on a large well shaped bush, very full - 40 petals, mostly decorative form, good substance. I got my 'Acclaim' a few years ago as a J.P. test rose. A wonderful garden variety, makes beautiful bouquets. Excellent growth habit but give it plenty of room as it likes to grow and it likes to be fed. Excellent light green foliage, very good disease resistance, hardiness is super.

AGNES BERNAUER, HT (Kordes int '89) (Die Welt x Rainy Day). LP, 36 petals, light fragrance. Shewchuk (1 pl 5 yrs 2.5' AB): 4.5"-5" bloom, high-centred exhibition form, good substance, good repeat, stands up well to adverse weather. A good show rose. Neat upright bush, medium green glossy foliage, no disease, wintered well with proper planting and 12" peat moss cover. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AGNES WINCHEL, HT (Winchel '89 int '90) (Dorothy Anne x Seedling). PB, light pink/deep pink border, 28 petals, slight fruity fragrance. No reports.

AIN'T SHE SWEET (TWIN PEAKS), HT (Winchel '93 int '94) (Seedling x Dolly Parton). OR, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. No reports.

AMERICAN DREAM, HT (Winchel '87 int '90) [(My Dream x Charles Mallerin) x Seedling]. DR, deep red, 25 petals, slight damask fragrance. ARC GM 1988. No reports.

AMERICAN GLORY, HT (Twomey '91 int '92) (Portland Trailblazer x Seedling). DR, cardinal red, 28-30 petals, damask fragrance. Shewchuk (2 pls 2 yrs 2' AB): 4.5" bloom, cupped form, good substance, medium repeat. Neat upright bush, large dark semi-glossy foliage, no disease. Received poor plants last year - only one survived.

AMERICAN HONOR, HT (Twomey '93 int '94) (Sheer Elegance x Seedling). MP, ivory-pink, 32 petals, slight fragrance. Pickett (1 pl 2 yrs 30" MB): Large full double bloom, good substance. Medium green foliage, no disease. All Hybrid Tea roses in our climate do need to be hilled with soil and then covered with leaves or peat moss. Shewchuk (1 pl 3 yrs 1.5' AB): 5" bloom, high centred exhibition form, good substance, good repeat. Has performed well under adverse conditions this year. Medium tall neat bush, thick medium green semi-glossy foliage, no disease. Wintered well with proper planting and 12" peat moss cover.

ANGELA LANSBURY, HT (Twomey '95) (Gitta x Sheer Elegance). PB, iridescent pink and cream, 20+ petals, sweet spicy fragrance. Cullen (2 pls 2 yrs 4' NY): Very impressive. Constant production of beautifully formed flowers borne singly on long stems. Nice colour, good fragrance, excellent health. Well worth trying. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 4' ON): Delicate pink and cream colouring, lovely high centre, exhibition form, good substance, one bloom per stem. Not a lot of bloom but I like it. Upright growth habit, great glossy foliage, no disease, tender.

AOTEAROA (NEW ZEALAND), HT (McGredy '89 int '91) (Harmonie x Auckland Metro). LP, pale coral pink, 34 petals, very fragrant. Portland GM 1996. Clausen (2 pls 2 yrs 5' IL): Light pink, excellent form and substance. Oh, what a beautiful bloom, and fragrance that can't be beat. Very good growth habit, beautiful foliage, excellent disease resistance. There isn't much bad to be said - I love to see a plant with healthy and beautiful foliage, which 'New Zealand' has. It survived northern Illinois frigid winter of '95. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs 4' AK): Was my most prolific rose as it decided to be a Floribunda (smaller blooms in small clusters), had 50+ buds at one time. Great fragrance. Was slow to repeat and needed to be staked. Does need rain protection. Heaslip (3 pls 3 yrs 4' BC): Soft flesh-pink colour, very large bloom, exhibition form, very good substance, quick repeat. Not impressed by unattractive bud but top marks for the perfect form, soft colour and, yes, it has fragrance - a favourite. Strong grower, large dark green foliage, no disease.

ARTISTRY, HT (K. Zary '96) (Seedling x Seedling). OB, coral orange, 30 petals. AARS 1997. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 3' IL): Decorative type, average substance, have not noticed any exhibitions blooms, but I grow roses to enjoy. Average growth habit, dark green glossy foliage, healthy all season. We must be fair and give a new rose time to establish. The key to successful rose culture is a well prepared soil bed and roses that have an excellent root system.

AUDREY HEPBURN (JOAN'S DESIRE), HT (Twomey '91 int '92) (Evening Star x Seedling). LP, blush pink, 30-36 petals, fruity fragrance. The Hague GM 1993. Pickett (1 pl 2 yrs 30" MB): Light pink colour fades with time, beautiful form, good substance, can stand hot sun. This is a beautiful plant and flowers all summer. Very good growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, needs winter cover. Shewchuk (2 pls 5 yrs 2.5' AB): Blush pink fading to light pink. 4.5-5" bloom, high-centred exhibition form, elegant looking. Good substance, lots of bloom, medium fruity fragrance, good repeat. Neat upright bush, large dark glossy foliage, mildew resistant, wintered well with proper planting and 12" peat moss cover.

AUDREY MEIKLEJOHN, HT (White Rose Nursery int '91). MY. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 24" ON): Although I have seen this rose doing well in other gardens, it abandoned me. Seems to need some protection. Caldwell (1 pl 4 yrs 4' ON): Large bloom, exhibition form, petals more loosely arranged, medium substance. Many at one time, good repeating - a fabulous yellow. Tall grower, dark green leathery foliage, very little disease. Every year it has to be pruned back to ground level but produces tall canes each year.

AURELIA WEDDLE (ARELIA WEDDLE), HT (Weddle '95). OR, 65+ petals. No reports.

AUGUSTE RENOIR, HT (Meilland '94 int '92) [(Versailles x Pierre de Ronsard x Kimono]. MP, 41+ petals, fragrant. Cullen (2 pls 1 yr 7' NY): Huge, many-petalled blooms, but only a few opened in this summer's wet weather. In a drier climate this might be an impressive rose. Tall healthy bush.

BARBARA BUSH, HT (Warriner '90 int '91) (Pristine x Antigua). PB, salmon pink to ivory/reverse pink to white, 25-30 petals, heavy damask fragrance. No reports.

BELLE EPOQUE, HT (Fryer '94) (Remember Me x Simba). R, golden bronze, good fragrance. No reports.

BREATHLESS, HT (Warriner '93 int '94) (Seedling x Chrysler Imperial). DP, 15-25 petals, fragrant. Dyck (1 pl 1 yr 50 cm BC): Deep cyclamen red, unusual, attractive. The colour is described as deep shocking pink or rose-red - not everybody's taste. Very noble high-centred bloom, opens slowly, fair substance, lots of bloom, slow repeating. Good vigorous growth habit, light green leathery foliage, no disease.

BRIGADOON, HT (Warriner '91 int '92) (Seedling x Pristine). PB, deep coral-pink shading to lighter pink at base of petals/creamy reverse, 36-40 petals, moderate spicy fragrance. AARS 1992. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 4+ AK): Large bloom, usually exhibition form but, alas, crooked or weak necks. Does mildew and will ball in cool rain. Hay (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' BC): Pink blend bloom, pretty shading, hand painted look. Inconsistent - exhibition and Floribunda types at the same time. Will give it one more year. Upright spreading grower, some weak stems, green glossy foliage, some blackspot, not rain resistant, winters well. Hart (1 pl 4 yrs 2' ON): Buds coral pink/creamy on reverse, flowers opened to an orange-red - really lovely. Beautiful 5" double blooms, exhibition form, excellent substance, 4 blooms then later quite a few blooms. This rose was beautiful this year, flowers lasted a long time. Strong stems, dark green foliage, blackspot. Needs winter protection - I protect it with 1 foot of peat moss with 1 pail of black earth on top of the peat moss. Shewchuk (2 pls 1 and 5 yrs 2.5' AB): Pink blend, petal tips turn red with age, 5" bloom, high-centred form, good substance, good show rose. Lots of bloom and good repeat. Well shaped upright grower, dark semi-glossy foliage, some mildew, winters well with proper planting and 12" peat moss cover. Wilcox (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): I like colour of blooms very much, large, good form but variable, good substance, sporadic bloomer. Moderate vigorous grower, good foliage, some blackspot. Somewhat tender, needs winter protection. I hope plant survives - would replace with another of this variety. Williams (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' BC): Exhibition form, good substance, in singles and clusters, very floriferous. This is a great rose - if there was a fault it's that it needs constant disbudding for show. Upright grower, good very healthy foliage.

CAMROSE, HT (Twomey '96). LP, 28 petals. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 30" SK): Fairly large bloom - 4.5", somewhat loose form, fair to good substance, produces quite well for new plant. This is a fairly good light pink but not an exhibition rose. Tall or upright growth habit, rich green foliage, no disease. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' AB): Light pink with darker pink reverse, beautiful

urn shaped buds, very attractive 5" bloom, 28 large petals, medium high-centred form, good substance, on long stems, good repeat. Neat upright bush, large dark glossy foliage, no disease. If it continues to do well, I believe it is destined to become a popular rose.

CANDELLA, HT (McGredy '90) (Howard Morrison x Esmeralda). RB, rich medium red/creamy white reverse, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Burt (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Medium size bloom, singles, ideal for cutting (will likely improve next 2 seasons), decorative form and good substance. Very attractive in bouquets with 'Double Delight'. Small growth habit (1st year), normal foliage, no disease. Have ordered another. Hay (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' BC): Rich cream/wine colours, double bloom borne singly, candelabra-type form, excellent substance. Very floriferous from June to September. One of my favourites; it's so healthy and I have had as many as 6 perfect show blooms at one time. Vigorous grower, long sturdy stems. Glossy green foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent.

CELEBRITY, HT (Weeks '88 int '89) [(Sunbonnet x Mister Lincoln) x Yello Yo Yo]. DY, deep golden yellow, 30-35 petals, moderate fruity fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CHRISTEL von der POST, HT (Kordes int '90). DY, 25 petals, slight fragrance. Burt (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Bloom smaller than normal, opens very fast, decorative form, fair substance. Not attractive for cutting and short bloom life - must improve or be replaced. Small growth habit (1st year), foliage darker than others, no disease. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' ON): Double bloom, garden form, no substance. After 3 years I am ready to quit on this plant - opens too fast and no form. Would not recommend. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, no disease, hardy.

CLASSIC TOUCH, HT (Jon Hefner '91 int '93) (Sport of Touch of Class). LP, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (3 pls 3 yrs 3-5' IL): White with pink blush, excellent form, classic high center style bloom, very good substance. Very good growth habit, produces mostly long single stems. Light green foliage, spray regularly. So far 'Classic Touch' has survived northern Illinois cold winters. Had one fatality due to tree roots.

CORDON BLEU, HT (Harkness '90 int '92) (Basildon Bond x Silver Jubilee). AB, apricot/reddish shadings/begonia pink reverse, 20 petals, moderate fruity fragrance. RNRS TGC, Courtrai Silver Medal. No reports.

DELICATE BEAUTY, HT (Kordes '93). W. Clausen (2 pls 2 yrs 3' IL): Pure white, small bloom with high center, good substance. I am not sure if this rose is registered yet. This fall the blooms were standouts, slow to establish but worth the wait. Very nice foliage, very good disease resistance, hardiness good but be sure to winter protect.

DELTA GOLD, HT (A. Perry '88 int '89) (Arizona x World Peace). YB, cherry red and yellow blend/reverse red-yellow, 35 petals, slight fragrance. Caldwell (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Good exhibition form bloom, shape of 'Peace' but petals more tightly packed around centre, very good substance, very long lasting as cut bloom or in garden. I love this rose - such thick texture to petals, striking colour. Medium tall upright grower, mid green foliage, disease-resistant, hardiness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DONNA DARLIN', HT (Winchel '93 int '94) (Seedling x Double Delight). RB, yellow blending pink to bright red, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

DYNASTY, HT (Warriner '89 int '91) (Seedling x Seedling). OB, bright orange/rich sunny yellow bicolor, 30 petals, no fragrance. J&P ROTY 1991. No reports.

EDITOR TOMMY CAIRNS, HT (Winchel '91 int '92) (Seedling x Seedling). PB, bright pink/light pink reverse, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

ELSIE MELTON (PICTURE PERFECT), HT (Wambach '91 int '90) (Pristine x King of Hearts). PB, fruity fragrance. Clausen (6 pls 2 yrs 4-5' IL): Large beautiful bloom, very good form and substance, can produce well shaped high centered blooms. Among our favorites; many times visitors ask me to name my favorite rose and quickly I ask them to name their favorite child. Excellent growth habit and foliage, very good disease resistance, hardiness very good.

EMPRESS MICHIKO, HT (Dickson int '92). LP, shell pink, fragrant. No reports.

ENDLESS DREAM, HT (Twomey '89 int '90) (Emily Post x Seedling). MP, soft pure pink, 32 petals, moderate musk fragrance. Pickett (2 pls 4 yrs 30" MB): Large beautiful show bloom, repeats all summer, good form and substance. Upright bushy growth habit, glossy green foliage, disease-free. In our climate here in Manitoba all hybrid tea roses need winter cover and a

a lot of care to live through the winter. Shewchuk (1 pl 3 yrs 2' AB): Soft medium pink, 5" bloom, 32 large petals, cupped form, good substance, good repeat. Neat upright bush, large dark semi-glossy foliage, some mildew, wintered well with my method of planting and 12" peat moss cover.

FRAGRANT DREAM, HT (Dickson '88 int '89) [(Eurorose x Typhoon) x Bonfire]. AB, apricot blended orange, 20 petals, very fragrant. Belfast FA 1991. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance, very fragrant but not enough blooms. Bushy growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FULTON MACKAY (MARIBEL) (SENTEUR DES ILES), HT (Cocker '88 int '89) (Silver Jubilee x Jana). YB, rich apricot/golden tints, 20 petals, fragrant. Glasgow GM 1992. Yeomans (1 pl 5 yrs 4' BC): Apricot and yellow bloom, vigorous plant with great foliage, flowers open fast, good garden plant. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GLORY DAYS, HT (Warriner '91) (Seedling x Showstopper). MP, coral pink, 26-40 petals, fragrant. Cadsby (1 pl 1 yr 4' ON): Can't remember this bloom, maybe Jackson & Perkins and Bill Warriner; not happy in Canada. Leggy growth habit.

GOLDEN MOMENTS, HT (Fryer int. '91). DY, golden amber, spicy fragrance. Rome Bronze Medal 1992. No reports.

GRACELAND, HT (Warriner '88 int '89) (New Day x Seedling). MY, rich bright yellow with pink touches, 30-35 petals, no fragrance. The Hague GM 1988, J&P ROTY 1989. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GRAND ROMANCE, HT (Bridges '90 int '91) (Lady X x Wini Edmunds). MP, bright medium pink/lighter reverse, 50 petals, moderate fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 4 yrs 6' IL): Large bloom with average form, good substance, nice colour. Every so often we open our mouth and stick our foot in it - last year I criticized this variety; this year it was a good performing garden variety. I relocated the plant and it made a difference. Very good growth habit and foliage, exceptional disease resistance, hardiness is very good.

GREAT SCOTT, HT (Ballin '91 int '92) (Sport of Cleo). MP, rich satin pink, 40+ petals. Goodhelpsen (3 pls 1 yr 2.5'-3' AB): Large classic blooms, good exhibition form, excellent substance - I like it. Slight spreading growth habit, matt green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

HAT TRICK, HT (Lienau '92 int '93) (First Prize x Seedling). PB, pink/darker pink petal edge and reverse, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

HEAVEN, HT (Warriner '93 int '94) (Honor x First Prize). W, white tinged light pink, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AB): White/outer petal edges touched with light delicate pink, 5" bloom, high centred exhibition form, good substance, light delicate fragrance, good repeat. Worth keeping if it continues to do as well as it did this year. Medium high neat bush, large dark green foliage, no disease.

HIGH SHERIFF, HT (Harkness '92) (Seedling x Silver Jubilee). OR, peachy-orange/deeper reddish shading on outside of petals, 15-25 petals, fragrant. Dublin GM 1991. Cullen (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' NY): Attractive colour, decent moderate fragrance. Not a show rose but might be a good garden rose if it becomes more productive - not yet! Upright grower, no disease. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs 3.5'-4' BC): Lovely colour, nice form, good substance but has tendency to act like a Floribunda. Really like this rose, great repeat, needs thumb pruning to retain H.T. form - it's a '9'. Upright growth habit, good foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

HOAGY CARMICHAEL, HT (McGredy '90) [(Sir Harry Pilkington x Elegy) x Pounder Star]. MR, velvety red, 35 petals, fragrant. Clausen (3 pls 5 yrs 3'-4' IL): A very unique bloom, attractive, sufficient number of petals, a great garden rose, can be show quality. Responds to a good fertilizer program. Not a large bush and not fast growing, excellent foliage. Due to a wet summer we have had a little more blackspot than I like - timely spraying is important. Hardiness is good. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs 4' AK): Nice medium dark red, medium rebloom cycle, quite healthy.

HONDO, HT (Perry '89 int '90) (Irish Gold x Las Vegas). YB, medium yellow/red-purple on tips, 33 petals, fragrant. Stedman (1 pl 3 yrs 2'-3' PE): 3rd year plant, hasn't grown very well, still on small side. Some good blooms on first flush, blows fast in summer heat. Some blackspot, large leaves, no fragrance. I would have to agree with its 6.9 interim rating - wouldn't replace. Wilcox (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Good size bloom, good form and substance, sporadic bloomer. Flowers OK when first open, but as it ages and reopens, looks rather garish. Wouldn't get another. Compact slow grower, good foliage, slight blackspot, will protect.

IMAGINATION, HT (Winchel '92 int '93) (Marmalade x Seedling). AB, apricot orange/yellow reverse, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs 3' AK): Plant remains small and sparse bloomer. Does like warmer weather and gave me big exhibition type blooms in first flush. Orange red with medium yellow blooms. Not rain resistant.

INDIAN SUMMER (SWEET PERFUME), HT (Pearle int '91). OB, very fragrant. Glasgow FA 1993. No reports.

ISOBEL DERBY, HT (Horner '92 int '93) [Champagne Cocktail x {(Honey Favorite x Dr. A.J. Verhaga) x Pot o' Gold}]. PB, peach pink/lighter reverse, fruity fragrance, Dublin GM 1994. No reports.

JANE PAULEY, HT (Weddle '92 int '93) (Elizabeth Taylor x Fortune). OB, intense orange-red, 35 petals, moderate fragrance. Clausen (8 pls 2 yrs 3'-5' IL): Very large well shaped double blooms and a very striking colour, very good form and substance. Last year I stated that we had fallen in love with 'Jane Pauley' - our feelings haven't changed. If you haven't tried this rose, I think you would like it. Very good growth habit and foliage, some blackspot, hardiness very good. Goodhelpsen (2 pls 1 yr 2.5'-3' AB): Very nice double bloom, high centred exhibition form, excellent substance. I like this plant - will bud more. Strong stems, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 4' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance. Another disappointing year - I have a strong plant and not enough blooms but a few were outstanding. Upright growth habit, light green so-so foliage, blackspot, hardy.

KAREN BLIXEN (SILVER ANNIVERSARY, ROY BLACK), HT (Poulsen '94 int '92) (Seedling x Seedling). W, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Goodhelpsen (1 pl 1 yr 2.5-3' AB): Very nice rose, good size double blooms, exhibition form, excellent substance, slightly fragrant. Vigorous growth habit, nice looking foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

LADY LIKE, HT (Tantau int '89). PB, fuchsia pink, 35-38 petals, fragrant. Hopkins (2 pls 3 yrs 4' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, a very nice rose and I have another on order for fall planting. Tall upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LADY MAVIS PILKINGTON, HT (Kordes int '92). YB, yellow/flushed orange pink/salmon, sweet fragrance. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Although YB, I see it as more orange with gold reverse. Exhibition form, holds up to

rain, some singles and some sprays, good repeat. Slim growth habit, shiny mid green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

LADY MITCHELL, HT (Harkness '90 int '91) (Dr. Darley x Silver Jubilee). MR, deep rose-red/reverse to rose-red, 50 petals, moderate fragrance. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs 2' BC): Medium red to plum bloom, full petalled, lovely colour, H.T. type, thick substance. Maybe I got 3 poor plants from England, but I kept them for 3 years and often only 4 blooms - chucked it out! My plant had poor growth habit, every disease, foliage and hardiness - ugh!

LEGEND, HT (Warriner '92) (Grand Masterpiece x Seedling). MR, lively medium red, 41+ petals, very fragrant. Cadsby (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON). Attractive medium red bloom, exhibition form. Amount of bloom didn't pay the rent the first year. Tall grower, dark green foliage, no diseases. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs 5' AK): Long stemmed, not always perfect blooms. Usually the last to start blooming so may only get one cycle before frost.

LIEBESZAUBER) (RED SPIRE), HT (Kordes int '90) (Seedling x Pink Panther). MR, bright rich velvety red, 30 petals, very fragrant. Archibald (1 pl 3 yrs 32" SK): Lots of large dark red excellent blooms, some exhibition form, excellent substance. This is a consistent bloomer of excellent quality. Tall upright growth habit, large leaves, some blackspot, hardiness is good to excellent. Brust (1 pl 3 yrs 7' BC): Large exhibition form bloom, good repeat, one of the best in my garden. Upright growth habit, healthy. Burt (2 pls 2 yrs 4' ON): Bright red bloom, decorative form, good substance, potential exhibition bloom but not improving with age. Better hardy reds available. Strong growth habit, large foliage, no disease, disappointing for hardiness - 2 plants died 95/96. Dyck (3 pls 1 yr 1m 20 cm BC): Rich velvety red, most beautiful, noble, big and wonderful bloom, high centred form, good substance, lots of blooms always. If you want a wonderful, fragrant, carefree red rose it's Liebeszauber - Magic of Love. Tall bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 4' ON): Velvet red bloom, large perfect circle, holds exhibition form, excellent substance, great even in rain, good fragrance. My favourite red by far - you can count on a Kordes rose! Upright grower, large dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good in Zone 6B. Hollinger (1 pl 2 yrs 5' spikes to 8', ON): Solid raspberry with a bit of glow, 5" bloom, in singles, not as abundant as 'Burgund '81 but still young. Exhibition and decorative form, excellent substance. I waited until October to complete this report. It has now spiked to 8' with a beautiful bloom on the spike. Not one bit of blackspot and

laughed at both rain and frost. Tall grower, dark glossy foliage, hardiness is very good. Hopkins (3 pls 4 yrs 5' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, another good year - my plant is outstanding in my garden. Upright growth habit, beautiful dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. Laidlaw (1 pl 1 yr 6' ON): Velvety blood red, medium size bloom, mostly high centred exhibition form, excellent substance, some singles, more clusters, always some around. Big sturdy bush, strong canes, lots of bloom but not big enough. I always feel red roses should have a more intense perfume. McFarquhar (1 pl 4 yrs 3'-4' ON): Some exhibition form blooms but it is inconsistent, and sparse bloomer. Even though it does not produce a lot of blooms I will keep it since it is a good bush, reasonably resistant to black spot, and might produce an exhibition bloom at the right time. It is doubtful that I would replace it if anything happens to it. No disease, hardiness is good. Stedman (1 pl 5 yrs 4' PE): Tall growing rose, medium to dark red for me, large blooms, exhibition quality and garden display. Wilcox (1 pl 3 yrs 5' ON): Excellent size, form and colour, good substance. Good reliable red rose, nearly always in bloom. Has won a ribbon (1st 2nd or 3rd) in every Show entered. Vigorous grower, good foliage, hardiness good but I protect. Wood (3 pls 2 yrs tall BC): Beautiful colour, tendency to floribunda so needs 'thumb-pruning', beautiful form, good substance, good repeat. Wins trophies every year in our Show and is a great garden rose. Upright grower, great foliage, no disease.

LIVERPOOL REMEMBERS (BEAUTY STAR), HT (Fryer '92 int '90) (Corso x Seedling). OR, glowing vermilion, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Yeomans (1 pl 6 yrs 3' BC): Can be exhibition, fragrant. You have to be patient with some of these UK roses. This has grown into a good plant.

LOBO, HT (Perry '87 int '89) (Kordes Perfects x Gavotte). RB, red-purple/reverse white, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Stedman (1 pl 2 yrs 3' PE): Exhibition quality bloom of average H.T. size, very attractive pink with white reverse. Long straight stems, not a big bloom producer for me - definitely more for exhibition than garden. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LOUISE ESTES, HT (Winchel '91 int '92) (Seedling x Miss Canada). PB, pink blend/reverse white, 15 petals, fruity fragrance. ARC TG (S) 1991. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 4' IL): Exhibition quality blooms, attractive color, excellent form, good substance. My plants struggled all summer but have grown this fall. All reports claim 'Louise Estes' is here to stay - will give you a better report next year. Average growth habit, good foliage, good disease resistance.

LOUISANNA, HT (Kordes int '92). MP, Sheridan Nursery's Rose of the Year. Dickey (2 pls 2 yrs 3' ON): Dusky pink, exhibition type urn-shaped bloom, good substance. Main characteristic is the straight growth - 3 or 4 very straight stems in a cluster. Fair foliage, no disease, survived severe winter when others were winter-killed. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): Lovely coral pink, urn-shaped at first, sometimes exhibition form, excellent substance, opens well, lots of bloom, good as a cut flower. Too bad name is so often misspelled. Compact growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy in zone 6B. Roszko (1 pl 1 yr 2' AB): Good colour - coral pink, exhibition form, very good substance, long lasting bloom. A lot like 'Quintet' but colour is better. First year plant not vigorous, soil may need amending. Looks like a promising variety. Dark green healthy foliage.

LUCILLE BALL, HT (Christensen '91 int '93) (Hello Dolly x Seedling). AB, apricot-amber blend, 26-40 petals, fragrant. No reports.

LYNN ANDERSON (OH MY GOD), HT (Winchel '93 int '95) (Seedling x Gold Medal). PB, creamy white edged raspberry pink, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Brust (2 pls 2 yrs BC): Two plants differ like day and night - one has never been more than a foot high and most blooms are all white; the other is 5' high and is always in bloom. Upright growth habit, healthy. Collicutt (2 pls 2 yrs 5' BC): Exhibition form, excellent substance, bud gorgeous and holds - a winner in my garden. Only fault I see is not an abundance of blooms. Tall grower, large dark glossy foliage down to ground level, good resistance to disease, hardiness is good. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 3+' AK): A smallish full-petalled white bloom with pink edging. Very dense and healthy foliage, will ball in rain. Dobell (1 pl 1 yr 2' BC): White petals with strong pink on tips, fair to poor form, substance not good. Very disappointed - bought in '95, '96 had one well coloured bloom, rest were poor. I was so put off by my bush, very few new shoots and they produced poorly coloured blooms, almost all white. Weak stems, light green foliage, fair disease resistance, hardiness is poor. I burned my bush in November! Goodhelpsen (2 pls 2 years 3' AB): Cream with pink edges, large double blooms with exhibition form, excellent substance. I like it - will propagate a few more. Very good growth habit, dark green foliage, very good disease resistance, hardiness is good. Haracka (1 pl 1 yr 5' tall standard, BC): White with pastel pink edges, high centred exhibition blooms, excellent substance, last a long time, never without a bloom all season. Very good foliage, some blackspot at first, disappeared with regular spraying. A really attractive rose - should be a good Show rose. Watson (3 pls 3 yrs 4' BC): Lovely white and red blend, large bloom, exhibition form, excellent

substance. A first class rose, one of the best I have grown. Strong stems, excellent dark green foliage, no disease if sprayed. Heaslip (3 pls 3 yrs one 2', one 3', one 7' BC): Shimmering white edged neon pink - a real show-stopper. Exhibition form, excellent substance. I saw this rose frequently on the winners table this summer; I've experienced such a difference in growth habit in my 3 plants - difficult to describe. Large dark green foliage, no disease. Watson (3 pls 3 yrs 4' BC): Lovely white and red blend, large bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance. A first class rose, one of the best I have grown. Strong stems, excellent dark green foliage, no disease if sprayed.

LYSA, HT (Rijksstation voor Sierplantenteelt int '89). W, light pink, fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MAGGIE BARRY, HT (McGredy '95 int '93 N.Z.) (Louise Gardner x West Coast). PB, salmon edged orange, 35 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 4.5' IL): A very intense coral pink, single blooms on long stems, could be exhibition form, very good substance, long lasting, light on fragrance. A profuse bloomer of giant size blooms, bush is well shaped and attractive. A great garden rose - have ordered one more for 1997. Excellent growth habit, very strong canes to support large blooms, dark green foliage, seems disease resistant. Goodhelpsen (3 pls 1 yr 2.5'-3' AB): Deep coral and pink, large double flowers, exhibition form, very good substance, mostly singles - I like the plant. Good growth habit, slightly spreading, shiny disease-resistant foliage.

MARIANNE TUDOR (NUIT d'ETE), HT (Fryer int '89). MR, bright red. Geneva GM 1989. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MARMALADE MIST, HT (Lammerts '90 int '91). OP, medium salmon-pink/lighter reverse, 25 petals, slight fruity fragrance. No reports.

MARY JEAN, HT (Harkness '90 int '91) (Dr. Darley x Amber Queen). AB, amber-apricot, 37 petals, sweet fragrance. Finch (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Large flower, good form, many petals, good substance, fragrant. I'm disappointed - such a lovely coloured rose and so few blooms. Weak growth habit, medium green foliage, some blackspot, hardness not so good. Yeomans (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' BC): Light pink and apricot bloom, exhibition form, pretty flower. Not yet mature, needs to fill out.

MEMOIRE (ICE CREAM), HT (Kordes int '92). W, 35 petals, moderate fragrance. Belfast GM 1994. Burt (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Vanilla ice cream

colour, average size for first year, great potential, possibly exhibition, excellent substance. Very attractive, early, repeat blooms - have ordered 2 more. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness to be assessed. Finch (2 pls 2 yrs 3' ON): Shining white petals, 4"-5" bloom, perfect exhibition form, good substance. If I had room would grow many more, fabulous as a cut rose, slight fragrance but form and long lasting qualities make it a favourite. Full and vigorous growth habit, semi-glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness is good - in open exposed area. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Huge perfect blooms, exhibition form, very good substance. I would expect such a huge bloom to come from a much huskier plant, would like to see more blooms, but those that do appear are stunning. Dark green foliage, no disease. Hopkins (2 pls 1 yr 3.5' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance. A perfect example of how the Clearing House receives so many varied reports. I planted 2 bushes last fall (1 each from two main growers) and this year I had bushes like 'night and day' - one bush was simply beautiful all year, the other had 2 blooms (they were nice). Bushy grower, medium green foliage, no disease, hardy. Smallenberg (1 pl 2 yrs 3'-4' BC): White with gold petal base, giving centre a warm glow, 5" bloom, decorative form, open cup, heavy waxy substance, long lasting, singles on strong medium length stems, steady summer/fall bloom, rain tolerant, light floral soap fragrance. Attractive bush into late fall, could be one of the best newer whites, very pleasing garden variety but can be exhibited. Bushy growth habit, large deep green semi-glossy foliage, no disease, hardy.

MIDAS TOUCH, HT (Christensen '92 int '94) (Brandy x Friesensohne). DY, bright golden yellow, 15-25 petals, soft musk fragrance. AARS 1994. Shewchuk (1 pl 3 yrs 2' AB): Very bright deep yellow, 4" bloom, 30-35 petals, fade resistant, medium-low round-centred form, good substance. Dark semi-glossy foliage, no disease, has lost some vigour this year - may be due to poor growing conditions this year, or rootstock is not hardy.

MISTY DELIGHT, HT (Christensen '90 int '91) (Blue Wonder x Seedling). MP, 35 petals. No reports.

MOTHER'S VALUE, HT (Kordes '89). MR. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 4' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance. I hope for better things next year and I have another plant on order. Upright grower, medium green foliage, some mildew/blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose).

NATIONAL VELVET, HT (L. Burks '88 int '90) (Poinsettia x National Beauty) DR, deep velvet red/black velvet cast, 35 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

PAINTED MOON, HT (Dickson '89 int '90) (Bonfire x Silver Jubilee). RB, rich rose-red blend/creamy yellow centre, 40 petals, slight fragrance. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Cream flushed rose red, large bloom, ruffled petals, decorative form, best when fully open, good substance. Striking flower - attracts attention, fragrant. Grew in a large pot, will get more. Compact grower, glossy green foliage, no disease. Jubien (1 pl 1 yr 30" QC): Orange blend, more orange, rather small semi-double bloom, decorative form, good substance. Many blooms out at a time, repeats well. Hard to make personal comments with only one year in my garden, and my soil was none too good.

PARIS d'YVES ST. LAURENT, HT (Meilland '95 int '92) (Silva sport). DP, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Cullen (1 pl 1 yr 4' NY): Attractive, healthy, reasonably productive rose, one of many newer roses I grow that are perfectly OK but undistinguished. Upright grower, no disease.

PERFECT MOMENT (JACK DAYSON), HT (Kordes '89 int '91) (New Day x Seedling). RB, red on outer petals/yellow inner petals/reverse yellow with red blushing, 30-35 petals, slight fragrance. AARS 1991. Baillie (1 pl 1 yr 24" ON): Red on outer petals/reverse yellow with red, exhibition form, excellent substance, not abundant and mostly single blooms. New bush, needs another year - if it's good it's very good. Upright grower, good leathery foliage, some blackspot. Brust (1 pl 2 yrs 2' BC): I don't why I keep this plant, poor repeat, very poor growth - will try one more year. Clarke (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Beautiful colour but few blooms, good form and substance, singly, slow to repeat. Small plant all season but our year was also strange so may be too early to tell. Large glossy foliage, some mildew. Collicutt (1 pl 3 yrs 4'-5' BC): Medium size bloom, exhibition form, opens nicely, good substance. Colour is striking but repeat not spectacular in my garden. My plant was adopted this fall as the colour is too harsh for my garden. Strong sturdy grower, dark green glossy foliage, mildew late summer. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs 4' AK): My favorite for colour, form and substance. Unfortunately mildews badly. McFarquhar (1 pl 1 yr 18" ON): Exhibition form but only average, sparse bloom. Very slow to grow; it was August before it achieved even the small height indicated above. Will keep it if it survives to see how it develops but I don't have great hopes for it. Medium matt foliage, a trace of blackspot, planted two this spring and one quickly expired - a bad sign. Shewchuk ((1 pl 6 yrs 3' AB): 4.5"-5" bloom, 25 petals, cupped form, good

substance, on long stems, light fragrance. Large medium green glossy foliage, no disease. Wintered well with proper planting and 1/2" peat moss cover. Has done remarkably well this year in the worst spring and summer we've had in 30 years. Stedman (1 pl 6 yrs 2' PE): Very small plant, hasn't grown much in 6 years but I still keep it as the few red/yellow blooms it throws are super. Very large buds produce medium size blooms of good quality, outstanding blend of colours, very good substance. Will likely replace eventually.

PRETORIA, HT (Kordes '92). DP. (Burt (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Average size bloom, decorative form with high centre, doesn't open fully, good substance, 4 to 6 buds at a time, holds bud form for 5 to 8 days, ideal garden rose and for cutting. Strong spreading growth habit, normal foliage, no disease, hardiness to be assessed. Hopkins (2 pls 1 yr 4.5' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form with classic high centre, good substance. Not bad results for first year plants. Upright grower, medium green foliage, some mildew/blackspot, hardy.

PRINCESS ROYAL, HT (Dickson '92) (Tequila Sunrise x Seedling). AB, apricot, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE, HT (Harkness '88 int '89) (Basildon Bond x Silver Jubilee). OP, deep salmon-red/yellow base/reverse pink-red, 23 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

QUINTET (VICTORIA PARK), HT (Hortico, introduction date unknown). OP, salmon pink. Stedman (1 pl 2 yrs 3-4' PE): Pure salmon colour, very nice exhibition rose, average HT size, excellent substance. Tall straight stens, many blooms per flush, some splits but very good foliage. I placed 2nd with this variety in its class, next to my entry of 'Sheer Elegance'.

REGATTA (PRESTIGE DE LYON, PENNY COELEN, 21 AGAIN), HT (Meilland '94 int '92) [MEIgurami x (MEIregi x MEIdragelac)]. LP, 26-40 petals, fragrant. Geneva FA 1989. Cullen (3 pls 1 yr 4' NY): Lovely colour, good form, moderate size and fairly productive. Seems to be a good rose but not outstanding. Upright grower, no disease.

RENAISSANCE, HT (Floribunda in England) (Harkness '94). W, 25 petals, very fragrant. Belfast FA 1995. Cullen (1 pl 1 yr 4.5' NY): Many roses in this colour and many better. Upright growth habit, no disease. Finch (3 pls 2 yrs 3.5' ON): Small bloom, lovely shade of pink, form varies - some exquisite, fair substance. Expected more blooms and a stronger

growing bush, narrow growth habit, medium green colour and size, no disease, hardiness is good. The fragrance makes me keep the bushes. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 50 cm BC): Pink-peach, double 6cm diameter bloom, scented, good repeat. Bush 5 cm high x 40 cm broad, usual mid size green leaves, no disease. I planted bare root January 1, 1996, purchased through VRS from Harkness. Smallerberg (2 pls 1 yr 2' BC): Creamy white with pale pink veining on outer petals, 4.5" bloom, decorative form/shallow cup, fair substance, all singles 1st year, shy bloomer but continuous rather than flushes, innocent little bloom with very sweet fragrance. Seems to wilt in heat but revives in cool, eventually opens to reveal golden stamens, similar to 'Margaret Merrill', long vase life, short wiry stems. Compact grower, small medium green foliage, slightly ribbed, no disease. Wood (1 pl 1 yr 2.5-3' BC): Lovely white fragrant double bloom with prominent stamens, looks like 'Margaret Merrill', a favourite of mine, superb scent, good substance. Only its 1st year but I like it. Upright grower, substantial foliage, no disease. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Beautiful light pink classic form blooms (should be classified LP). Has filled out a bit, looks promising, too early for a useful opinion.

RINA HUGO, HT (Dorieux '93). DP. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 4.5' IL): Magenta coloured large bloom, exhibition quality form, very good substance, singles on long stems. My 'Rina Hugo' was the talk of our garden walk. Do I like this rose? I have propagated 20 for next year to start a new rose bed. This variety is very easy to start on own roots - enough said! Very good growth habit, good disease resistance, hardiness OK.

RIO SAMBA, HT (Warriner '91 int '93) (Seedling x Sunbright). YB, medium yellow changing to peach-pink, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. AARS '93. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs 4' AK): Nice bright colour but not prolific and not exhibition type. Not very vigorous, lots of them die back. Shewchuk (1 pl 4 yrs 2.5' AB): Medium yellow fading to pink, medium high-centred exhibition form, good substance, good repeat, light fragrance. Upright neat bush, large dark semi-glossy foliage, no disease. Wintered well with proper planting and 12" peat moss cover.

SAINT PATRICK (ST. PATRICK), HT (Strickland '91 int '95) (Brandy x Gold Medal). YB, 35 petals. AARS 1996. Clausen (1 pl 1 yr 4' IL): Yellow with touch of green, very attractive colour blend. Can be exhibition form, very good substance, good holding power, likes warm weather. This variety is a dandy - has a place either in exhibition or decorative type garden. Very good growth habit, may be tender under extreme cold. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 3' AK): Medium yellow with greenish tint. Slow to grow

for me - had 3 blooms. Foliage seemed healthy. Shewchuk (3 pls 1 yr 3.5' AB): Buds large and pointed, 4-5" bloom, high-centred exhibition form, excellent substance, long lasting up to 3 weeks, stands up well in sun and rain, good repeat. Very showy in the garden - I hope it continues to do well. If available may have to make room for 3 or 4 more. Neat upright bush, medium green semi-glossy foliage, no disease.

SALLY'S ROSE, HT (Cants '94) (Amber Queen x Remember Me). PB, 15-25 petals. No reports.

SAMARATIN (FRAGRANT SURPRISE), HT (Harkness '88 int '90) (Silver Jubilee x Dr. A.J. Verhage). AB, bronzed maize yellow shaded pink, 46 quartered petals, fruity fragrance. Orleans Rose d'Or 1990. Jubien (1 pl 1 yr 36" QC): Semi-double bloom, rather smaller than I like but lots of bloom, decorative form, excellent substance. I like this rose mainly, I think, because of the colour and its good growth. Excellent foliage, no disease. Roszko (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' AB): Apricot with splashes of tomato red that with age engulf the flowers. Double English-type bloom in clusters, decorative form, good substance. Small rather unappealing buds open into lovely old-fashioned form. Very shiny light green leaves really set the blooms off. Lots of positive comments - one of my very favourites. No disease.

SAVOY HOTEL (INTEGRITY) (VERCORS) (VIOLETTE NIESTLY) HT (Harkness '87 int '89) (Silver Jubilee x Amber Queen). LP, soft light phlox pink/ deeper reverse, 40 petals, slight fragrance. Dublin GM 1988. Bauer (1 pl 2 yrs 3-4' BC): Beautiful exhibition form high-centred blooms on long stems, very good substance. Appears not to like being moved, blooms better in moderate heat, does not like too hot or too cool. Tall grower. Brust (1 pl 3 yrs 4' BC): Good resistance to rain, healthy - one of my best. Cadsby (1 pl 2 yrs 30" ON): Upright growth habit, reddish green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good but still a disappointing plant. Can you turn a poor plant into a good one? Clausen (8 pls 5 yrs 5-6' IL): May not be the most classic bloom but it is beautiful, very good substance. The most dependable variety in my garden, first to bloom in spring, profuse bloomer, attractive, very little die back. Give it T.L.C. and the response is great. Excellent growth habit and foliage, appears disease resistant, hardiness is excellent. Dobell (2 pls 3 yrs 4.5' high and wide, BC): Gorgeous exhibition form blooms, great substance, always has a bloom to show or give away. Enormous bushes, cannot hold them down although I prune hard all year - shoots up new growth madly. Dark green disease-resistant foliage. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 75 cm BC): A very pretty delicate pink rose, urn shaped form, very good substance, elegant, always some blooms

for cutting. Tall bushy grower, improved the second year, lots of dark green foliage, no disease. Hopkins (4 pls 5 yrs 4.5' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance. This rose is one of my favourites - in bloom all season, very hardy and disease free. It's a winner in my garden but not up to winning top honours at Shows. Upright grower, dark green foliage. Jubien (1 pl 1 yr 42" QC): Large double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, lots of bloom at a time, good repeat. An excellent rose - would order more. Tall grower, excellent foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. Laidlaw (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Lovely colour and could be a favourite, blooms small at first but get bigger and better and always some available. Some exhibition form, good substance. Bushy grower, mid green foliage. Roszko (1 pl 4 yrs 3' AB): A very good light pink - really impressed first two years but now not so productive, will feed more. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright grower, healthy dark green foliage. Stedman (1 pl 4 yrs 4' PE): Not too fussy about this light pink, quite good for garden display, usually of good form, blooms often damaged by weather and insects. Light pinks seem to require extra care and attention. Very good grower and hardy. Yeomans (2 pls 6 & 3 yrs 6' BC): Exhibition bloom, plenty of flowers, a good exhibition and garden rose. Vigorous plant, healthy, but second bloom spoiled by thrips. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SCHWARZE MADONNA (BARRY FEARN), HT (Kordes int '92). DR, velvety dark red, slight fragrance. Archibald (1 pl 2 yrs 34" SK): This is an outstanding velvety dark red bloom with exceptional form, lots of very double but somewhat small blooms, excellent substance. Fairly tall grower, dark reddish green foliage, blackspot, hardiness is good. Caldwell (1 pl 1st yr 4' ON): Velvety texture, deep burgundy - almost black, exhibition form with many petals tightly arranged around centre, smaller than most HTs, holds long time. My first comments re the name 'Schwarze', I couldn't understand such a name for such a beautiful rose, until a German gentleman told me that 'Schwarze' is german for black - 'Black Madonna' - reads much better, don't you think? I like it very much. Upright grower, small dark green foliage, new growth reddish, blackspot '96. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 75 cm BC): If you have not experienced 'Schwarze Madonna', you have not seen the best red bloom. In Switzerland, Austria and Bavaria, people tell you a very nice 'legend' about the 'Black Madonna' - it makes 'her' even more beloved. Small bloom, very good substance. Bushy vigorous grower, average foliage, no disease. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' ON): Dark red/black velvety bloom, smallish size, profuse bloomer, holds well, singles and sprays. Great cut flower, some fragrance - enjoy in new front garden. Upright grower, glossy dark green foliage, no disease. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Many rather small blooms, very dark red velvety petals edged black,

exhibition form, very good substance. The bloom is a surprise in that the rather flat bloom has perfectly spiralled centres, some sprays, some one bloom per stem, prickles are red. Slender growth habit, dark green foliage edged maroon, no disease. Hollinger (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): 3.5" dark red velvety bloom with some white streaks, exhibition form when 1/2 open, then decorative, fantastic substance. So well named - petal edges are almost black and it is indeed a show stopper. Very long stemmed for its size, even holds its colour when fully open - almost like a dried rose. Upright grower, glossy leathery foliage, disease resistant, hardiness is good. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' ON): Double exhibition bloom, good substance, much improved in 2nd year and I have ordered another plant. Upright grower, reddish green foliage, no disease, hardy. Smallerberg (1 pl 2 yrs 2.75' BC): Deep velvety blackish red, 5" bloom mid-summer, smaller later, modified classic form, very heavy substance, moderate producer and good repeat. Beautiful long lasting blooms, petal edges scorch in hot weather, rain tolerant to a point, good fall bloom, strong stems, good length. Rich colour best enjoyed in garden. Upright bushy grower, dark green glossy foliage, slight mildew. Wood (3 pls 1 yr 3' BC): Spectacular sprays of darkest red, OK substance. If I can handle the mildew (i.e. spray) this could be a lovely rose in the garden, also as a cut flower. Tall grower, so-so foliage.

SECRET, HT (D. Tracy '92 int '94) (Pristine x Friendship). PB, light pink/edged deep pink, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. AARS 1994. Clausen (3 pls 3 yrs 4-5' IL): Large very fragrant blooms, very good form and substance, well shaped bush, beautiful dark green glossy foliage, very good disease resistance. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs 4' AK): Had 10 blooms on a candelabra cane at end of our season - worth growing for its color and fragrance. Fairly rain resistant. Dickey (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' ON): Beautiful frilly bloom, exhibition form, good substance, a beautiful delicate pink and white rose, much admired and a prize winner but not too many blooms. Smallish compact bush, good foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. Shewchuk (1 pl 3 yrs 1.5' AB): Light pink with deep pink on petal edges, 4"-4.5" blooms on long stems, good exhibition form and substance, very spicy-fruity fragrance. More vigour this year, medium green semi-glossy foliage, no disease, has lost some hardiness - suspect it is caused by unhardy rootstock. Stedman (1 pl 3 yrs 3' PE): One of my favourites, white flushed pink, usually very good form, extremely fragrant. 3rd year plant hasn't grown very well - hardiness and vigour suspect, not quick to repeat.

SHEER ELEGANCE, HT (Twomey '89 int '90) (Pristine x Fortuna). OP, soft pink and coral/deeper at petal edges, 43 petals, moderate musk fragrance. AARS 1991, Portland GM 1994. Cadsby (2 pls 2 yrs 34" ON):

Very attractive form, more frequent bloom expected. Strong growth habit, large deep green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs 3+ AK): This year it wanted to be a Floribunda so bloom size dropped. Did get a few high-centred singles. Shewchuk (2 pls 6 yrs 2.5' AB): Soft pink with salmon edges, 4.5"-5" bloom, non-fading, long strong stems, good repeat, light musky fragrance. Cupped form, good substance, dark glossy leathery foliage, no disease, wintered well with proper planting and 12" peat moss cover. Stedman (1 pl 5 yrs 3' PE): A very lovely blend of creamy coral pink, excellent substance, and of exhibition quality for me, would like to see more bloom production. I received 1st place in its class in '96 Rose Show with smallish but well formed bloom. Large glossy leaves, good disease resistance. Yeomans (2 pls 6 yrs 2' BC): Can be exhibition but few blooms. Have lost patience, miserable plants - out!

SHIRE COUNTY, HT (Harkness '89 int '90) (Amy Brown x Bonfire Night). OP, amber/touch of pink, 33 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

SIGNATURE, HT (J&P '96). DP, 30 petals. Clausen (7 pls 1 yr 4' IL): Perfect exhibition form, blooms are large and colour so unique, good substance, always in bloom. In northern Illinois, 'Signature' is a classic, and a rival to 'Touch of Class'. We love this rose and everything about it. Good growth habit, dark green foliage, a little blackspot but we have had a humid and wet season, hardiness OK.

SPECIAL MERIT, HT (Wambach '90 int '93) (Seedling x First Prize). MR, 30 petals. Clausen (4 pls 3 yrs 4-4.5' IL): Velvet red, very good high-centered form, very good substance, acceptable size and bloom quality. My plants are budded on multiflora with a good root system. The varieties of 'Special Merit', 'Olympiad' and 'Hoagy Carmichael' make a good trio of red. Remember - this is my opinion.

SPICED COFFEE (OLD SPICE) (VIDAL SASSOON), HT (McGredy '90 int '91) (Harmonie x Big Purple). R, pale lavender/brown overtones, 15-25 petals, very fragrant. No reports.

SUN GODDESS (ROSE OF WAGGA WAGGA), HT (Warriner '93 int '94) (Sunbright x Seedling). DY, 15-25 petals, fragrant. No reports.

TEQUILA SUNRISE (BEAULIEU), HT (Dickson '88 int '89) (Bonfire Night x Freedom). RB, deep golden yellow/heavily edged vivid scarlet, 40 petals, slight fragrance. RNRS GM 1988, Belfast GM 1991. Wood (3 pls 3

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yr 2.5' BC): Red/orange/yellow blend, the ugliest flower I've ever seen - too brassy. This rose is awful - it spots with rain, is garish, has nothing to brag about - threw out all 3 after 3 years. (Last year for reporting this rose).

THE McCARTNEY ROSE (PAUL McCARTNEY) (SWEET LADY), HT (Meilland '95 int '91) [(Nirvana x Papa Meilland) x First Prize]. MP, glowing pink, 20 petals, very fragrant. Geneva GM 1988, LeRoelx GM & FA 1988, Monza GM & FA 1988, Madrid FA 1988, Paris GM 1988, Bagatelle FA 1988, Belfast FA 1993, Durbanville FA 1993, and Paris FA 1993. Collicutt (1 pl 1 yr 2' BC): Glowing pink - lovely colour, nice bud but opens wide quickly and does not last. Not exhibition form, good but short substance. I'll reserve my comments for another year. So far I don't know what all the awards are for - hasn't impressed me yet except for its scent and colour. Weak stems, some mildew in late season, hardness is good. Cullen (2 pls 1 yr 5' NY): Yes, it has a great fragrance but so do many other roses. I've yet to see what makes this one exceptional. Upright grower, no disease. Laberge (65 pls 2 yrs 4.5' QC): Rich pink double bloom, 5.6" diameter, 21 petals, singles or clusters of 4, repeat blooming. Pointed bud, opening with curly petals, large flower, good substance, long stems good for cut flowers. Very strong, upright, vigorous growth habit, large and abundant foliage, disease resistant, needs winter protection, zone 5. Longphee (1 pl 1 yr, BC): Blue pink, high-centred buds that open and blow quickly. I don't understand all the furor about this rose - the blooms blow too quickly, the bush sends great long canes in every direction. I'll give it another year but am not impressed. Wilcox (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Good form and substance, vigorous growth habit, good foliage, no disease, tender - protect. Lost plant in wet spring, will replace with another - beautiful flowers. Wood (3 pls 1 yr 2'-2.5' BC): Who can tell - still no bloom (August '96). It has one more year to do its thing and if not - out it goes!

THE OBSERVER, HT (Fryer int '91). AB, glowing caramel-bronze. 22 awards world-wide. No reports.

THE TEMPTATIONS, HT (Winchel '90 int '93) (Paradise x Admiral Rodney). PB, pink-lavender/slight white marbling/medium pink reverse, 35 petals, moderate fruity fragrance. ARC GM '1989. No reports.

TIMELESS, HT (K. Zary '96) (Seedling x Kardinal). DP, 25 petals, AARS 1997. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 3' IL): Double, can be exhibition, good substance, a profuse bloomer. 'Timeless' appears shorter than most HTs but buds and blooms are exceptional. Consider 'Timeless' if you are an arranger. Our first year plants have bloomed their hearts out, have budded up several for

next year. Average grower, beautiful dark green foliage, no disease problems - I spray weekly.

TINEKE, HT (Select Roses '89 int '90) (Seedling x Seedling). W, creamy-white, 53 petals, no fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 3 yrs 5.5' IL): Nice bloom, very good form but some a little flat, 50 petals, good substance, a good all round white rose, wonderful garden display. Well shaped bush with good foliage, no serious disease problem, hardiness is very good. My bush is on the north side of house with some winter protection. Plan to order several more. Laidlaw (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): White with touch of cream in centre, small 2" double bloom, several (8) blooms in first flush then sparse repeat, high-centred exhibition form, soft substance. Not impressive - will have to do better to stay. Narrow weedy upright grower, light green foliage, blackspot.

TINO ROSSI, HT (Meilland int '90) [Pink Panther x (Dream x Jardins de Bagatelle)]. MP, neyron pink, 50-55 petals, very fragrant. Bagatelle FA 1989. No reports.

TOULOUSE-LAUTREC, HT (Meilland 94 int 93 RNRS) [Ambassador x (King's Ransom x Sunblest)]. MY, 41+ petals, no fragrance. Monza FA 1993.

Cullen (2 pls 1 yr 3' NY): Bright blooms of informal structure on a small upright bush. Promising, but cannot compete with 'Happy Child' which it resembles (to its disadvantage) in certain points.

UNFORGETTABLE, HT (Warriner '91 int '92) (Honor x American Dawn). MP, medium pink/hint of lavender, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. J&P ROTY 1992. Archibald (1 pl 2 yrs 17" SK): Pink to almost mauve, full double bloom, fair substance, quite large, late bloomer but lots of them. Do not care too much for this one - not my colour choice. Short bushy grower, clean and light foliage, hardiness is fair.

VALENCIA (VALENCIA '89), HT (Kordes int '89) (Jana x Whisky Mac). AB, orange bronze/golden shadings, 36 petals, very fragrant. Edland FA 1989, Durbanville GM 1988. Caldwell (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Warm soft gold, very full bloom, exhibition form, opens slowly, good substance, good repeating habit, wonderful fragrance. This is an unusual colour, 50 (or 12 of them) would be gorgeous for a 50th Wedding Anniversary. I know why I love the colour, since 'Whisky Mac' is a parent (one of my all-time favourites for colour). Dyck (1 pl 3 yrs 60 cm BC): Bronze, very beautiful big bloom, classic rose form, average substance, very fragrant. Could this rose be one of the re-cycled roses of Kordes Sohne? Weak bush, light shiny foliage, no

disease, hardiness is OK. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 4' ON): Deep yellow orange, rich colour, always exhibition form, excellent substance, always in bloom and lots of them, quick repeat. Long stems and sprays, very fragrant, inherited 'Whisky Mac's fragrance. Best new rose I've grown in years - would like a whole bed of this one. Vigorous grower, dark green fine foliage, no disease. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 3' ON): Double bloom, classic exhibition form, good substance, sparse bloomer, fragrant. I have another plant on order as it produced beautiful golden apricot blooms. Upright grower, medium green foliage, no disease, hardy. Laidaw (1 pl 6 yrs 3' ON): Golden amber/apricot - wonderful colour. Large double (50 petals), high centred exhibition form, heavy substance, not a 'heavy' bloomer but each one gorgeous. One of my favourites - has done better this year after being moved. Upright narrow growth habit, small dull olive green foliage, some blackspot (not sprayed), hardiness fine with protection. Longphee (2 pls 3 yrs 3.5' BC): A soft golden yellow, large blooms are at their best when fully open, good substance. 'Valencia' is an excellent variety, never without a bloom all season and the colour mixes well with other varieties. Spreading growth habit, dark green foliage, clean. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs 3.5'-4' BC): Magnificent large bloom, marvelous colour and size, exhibition form, good substance. This is a great rose, repeats well, woos everyone with its size of bloom and colour. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

VICTOR BERGE (MICHAEL CRAWFORD), HT (Poulsen '91). OB, peachy salmon orange/yellow reverse, 35 petals. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Salmon to orange, large bloom, nicely reflexed exhibition form, good substance. Very strong grower - brute of a plant, heavy thorns, dark green matt foliage, no disease. Hopkins (3 pls 3 yrs 4' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance. After a very nice 1995 season I ordered 2 more plants last fall and I was disappointed with all my 3 plants this season. Upright grower, dark green foliage, some blackspot, hardy. Stedman (1 pl 2 yrs 4' PE): Not a good performer for me. Large blooms, nice colours, but blows very quickly and only a couple of decent blooms to date. Very good grower. Yeomans (2 pls 4 & 3 yrs 5' BC): Can be exhibition, growth not bushy enough so not many flowers.

VISION (BENOMI '75), HT (Poulsen '77 int '90). OP, medium salmon red, 22 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

WESTERN SUNLIGHT, HT (Davidson '89 int '90) [(Honey Favorite x Irish Mist) x (San Francisco x Prima Ballerina)] x Just Joey]. AB, pale apricot-orange, 31 petals, slight fruity fragrance. Burt (1 pl 3 yrs 1.5' ON):

Pale apricot with ivory tint, sparse buds, unique petite high-centred decorative form, fair substance. Improving with age but not recommended. Very small grower, dark green holly-like foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

WHITE DELIGHT, HT (Warriner '89 int '90) (White Masterpiece x Futura). W, ivory white with pink blush, 38 petals, slight fragrance. J&P ROTY 1990. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs medium tall, AK): White with a pink center, high-centered exhibition form, good substance, quite floriferous. Good garden rose with cool rain protection in late Aug./Sept., needs staking. Upright grower, dark matt foliage, needs protection from mildew.

WORLD PEACE, HT (A. Perry '87 int '89) (First Prize x Gold Glow). PB, pink suffused with cream/petal tips tinged dark pink/white centres, 37-40 petals, moderate fruity fragrance. Laidlaw (1 pl 5 yrs 4' ON): Butter yellow centre shade to paler yellow to pale pink to deep pink edges. Tinge of orange in centre in cooler weather, large double bloom, mostly singles, high-centred exhibition form but some confused centres, heavy substance. Upright sturdy canes, large dull green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good with protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

YARDLEY ENGLISH ROSE (JANA), HT (Kordes '90). MP. Wood (3 pls 1 yr 2.5'-3' BC): Medium to pale pink, ghastly blooms, frilled petals, spotted. What an awful rose for a Yardley name - absolutely no scent, poor substance and a poor bloom too. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease.

GRANDIFLORAS

CARIBBEAN, Gr (Kordes '92 int '94) [Mercedes x (New Day x Seedling)]. AB, apricot/orange/yellow blend, 45-50 petals, fragrant. AARS 1994.

Decker (1 pl 3 yrs 3+' AK): Attractive colour, but few blooms of exhibition form. Not rain resistant. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 40 cm BC): Mixture of all shades of yellow, flattish form, average substance. Not impressed by this one, will tolerate it another year - there are so many better ones. Weak grower, dark shiny foliage, no disease. Shewchuk (2 pls 3 yrs 2.5' AB): Orange with yellow reverse, 4" bloom, most are one bloom on long stems, medium high-centred form, fairly good substance, slight fragrance. Neat upright bush, medium green semi-glossy foliage, had some mildew, wintered well with 12" peat moss cover and planted with graft union 4" below ground level.

ETERNITY, Gr (Twomey '91) (Gitte x unnamed seedling). RB, rich red/cream bicolour, 34 petals, moderately fragrant. Hay (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' BC): Lovely glowing colours - shimmering red and cream, double bloom, not a prolific bloomer but a few good exhibition form blooms, good substance, rain resistant, light fragrance. Subject to blackspot but improving with age. Not vigorous growth habit, medium green foliage. Pickett (2 pls 2 yrs 2' MB): Red/cream bicolour, repeats well, in clusters, good substance. Dark glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. Shewchuk (1 pl 3 yrs 2' AB): 4" bloom in clusters of up to 4 blooms, light fragrance, good substance. Neat upright bush, dark glossy foliage, no disease, wintered well with my method of planting and 12" peat moss cover.

LLOYD CENTER SUPREME, Gr (Twomey '90 int '95) (Brion x Seedling). PB, light pink/yellow base, 25 petals, fruity fragrance. No reports.

MAGIC LANTERN (REMY MARTIN), Gr (Royon '95 int '89). OB, apricot/ orange. Cadsby (1 pl 2 yrs 1' ON): No bloom, poor growth habit, light green foliage - forget it! (Last year for reporting this rose)..

MOUNT HOOD (Foster's Melbourne Cup, Foster's Wellington Cup), GR (HT per ARS) (McGredy '88 int 91) (Sexy Remy x Pot O'Gold). W, 45-60 petals, quite fragrant. NZ GM 1992, AARS 1996. Clausen (2 pls 1 yr 2' IL): My blooms look like O.G.R.s, poor substance - perhaps time will improve this rose. Poor growth habit, average foliage, no disease problems. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 4' AK): Quite floriferous once the plant decided to grow, is definitely an ivory colour here, blooms last a long time, rain resistant. Attractive, bushy plant with dense shiny foliage. McFarquhar (1 pl 1 yr 18" ON): Good bloom for a first year plant, decorative form. I have been pleased with this bush, and if it continues to develop in the way it has it might worth getting more. Dark green semi-glossy foliage, no disease. Shewchuk (2 pls 1 yr 3' AB): Ivory white, 3.5" bloom, bud oval shaped, good form and substance, lots of bloom, very good repeat, quite fragrant. Upright spreading growth habit, medium green glossy foliage. Looks very good, will increase if it comes through one year here.

PROUD MARY, Gr (Twomey '91) (Seedling x Royalty). OR, brilliant scarlet-red, 22 petals. moderate damask fragrance. No reports.

QUAKER STAR, Gr (F in England) (Dickson '91 int '92) (Anisley Dickson x Seedling). OP, orange with silver reverse, 40+ petals, no fragrance. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs 3+ AK): Colour is pleasing, comes singly or

small clusters. Disease and rain resistant, but unfortunately a sparse bloomer.

SHINING HOUR, Gr (Warriner '89 int '91) (Sunbright x Sun Flare). DY, deep bright yellow, 33-35 petals, moderate fruity fragrance. AARS 1991. Decker (2 pls 5 yrs AK): If only the bush were more vigorous, has lots of single stem medium yellow blooms, medium repeat bloom, fairly rain resistant, little fragrance. McGee (1 pl 1 yr 27" ON): A definite strong yellow between 'Persian Yellow' and 'Friesia'. You are drawn to its spiral form exhibition blooms but discover they are noble on stems too short for an arrangement, excellent substance. Perhaps will produce longer stems when better established; if not it will have trouble meeting 10" minimum for our show. Will have to move it to a circle with shorter roses as it was planted among tall roses because it was a grandiflora. Compact grower, thick with medium green semi-glossy foliage, almost disease free. Shewchuk (1 pl 6 yrs 1.5' AB): Deep yellow, 4.5" blooms borne singly and in sprays of 3 to 5, good substance, medium repeat, light fruity fragrance. Again has lost more vigor this year - I believe rootstock is not hardy.

SOLITUDE, Gr (Olesen '91 int '92) (Selfridges x Seedling). OB, brilliant orange/touches of yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. AARS 1993. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs 4' AK): Orange and gold bicolor, brassy color, outer petals are frilly. Blooms are too heavy.

SPELLCASTER, Gr (Warriner '91 int '92) (Seedling x Angel Face). M, lavender and deep mauve, 26-40 petals, fragrant. No reports.

TODAY, Gr (McGredy '89 int '90) [{Typhoo Tea x (Yellow Pages x Kabuki) x (Yellow Pages x Kabuki) x (MACjose x Typhoon)}]. OB, 23 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

TOURNAMENT OF ROSES (BERKELEY) (POESIE), Gr (Warriner '88 int '89) (Impatient x Seedling). MP, light coral pink/reverse deep pink, 35-40 petals, no fragrance, AARS 1989. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs 3' AK): I definitely need to buy another, won best of show at the Anchorage Garden Club '96 with a spray of 7 blooms. Short for a grandiflora -had to cut the whole cane to show, healthy foliage. Dobell (1 pl 3 yrs 5' BC): A soft pink, almost apricot shade, utterly gorgeous display of well shaped blooms, great substance. One of my best roses (92 in number), I counted 50+ blooms on one stem - would not be without her. Mad growth habit, dark green foliage, very disease resistant. Dyck (4 pls 2'-4' 65 cm BC): The finest pink, shading to beige, elegant in colour and cup shaped form, very good substance. Still

one of my very great favourites, only fault is the bush is not symmetrical but never without blooms. Light olive green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. Hart (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Light coral pink with deeper pink centres, medium sized blooms in clusters, decorative round form, fair substance, not too many blooms this season. This is a pretty rose but needs to be sprayed for protection against blackspot. Needs winter protection - I use 12" covering of peat moss, then pour a pail of black earth on top to hold the peat moss. McFarquhar (2 pls 1 yr 15" ON): Sparse bloom on both bushes in July, in August good on one and sparse on the other, exhibition form. Medium semi-glossy foliage, trace of blackspot. Ouellette (1 pl 5 yrs 5.5' QC): Light coral pink/reverse deep pink, large double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance and the soft unblemished coral colour is outstanding. One of the best performers in my tender roses bed, can always count on this one bush to yield blooms when cut flowers are needed. Upright vigorous grower, glossy dark green foliage, no disease, winter protection needed. Wood (3 pls 1 yr 3' BC): Soft grey pink, nice display of 10-15 petalled blooms, open form, OK substance. I like this rose but grown on multiflora understock so has potential. (Last year for reporting this rose).

VIOLA LOUGHEED, Gr (Larry Lougheed '96 CAN) (Pristine x Peter Frankenfeld). PB. Heaslip (2 pls 1 yr 3.5 BC): Petals are like rose coloured velvet, white at base, exhibition form bloom, very good substance,. This rose has the exquisite form of its parents - 'Pristine' and 'Peter Frankenfeld', holds up well in rain and as cut bloom. Medium green foliage, no disease.

WINNING COLOURS, Gr (J. Twomey '89 int '90) (Gingersnap x Marina). OB, gold and scarlet blend, 60 petals, moderate musk fragrance. Shewchuk (1 pl 7 yrs 2' AB): Orange and yellow blend, 2.5"-3" bloom, 36-50 petals, borne singly, does not fade easily, lots of bloom, good repeat, musk fragrance, fairly good substance. Neat upright bush, medium green glossy foliage, mildew resistant, wintered well with my method of planting and 12" peat moss cover.

FLORIBUNDAS

ANNEKA, F (Harkness '90) (Goldbonnet x Silver Jubilee). YB, 45 petals, fruity fragrance. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 45-50 cm BC): Another nice yellow Floribunda, similar to 'Friesia', but more rain resistant and better substance, good cut flower. Vigorous growth habit, healthy shiny foliage.

ATLANTIC STAR, F (Fryer int '93). OP, bright glowing salmon orange coral. No reports.

BILL SLIM, F (Harkness '87 int '89) [(Hightlight x Colour Wonder) x {(Fragrant Cloud x (Mischief x (Red Dandy x Buccaneer Seedling))} x Silver Jubilee]. OP, salmon/deep pink reverse, 30 petals, slightly fragrant. Roszko (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' AB): Good size HT shaped blooms in rather tight clusters, good substance. Foliage is the best thing about this variety, very attractive shiny holly-like foliage, flowers are nice enough but they mostly come on the tops of long stems that bow under the weight of the tight clusters. Got no repeat bloom this summer. V-shaped plant, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BLUE JAY, F (Delbard '91 int White Rose Nursery, Canada). Wilcox (1 pl 3 yrs 2' ON): H.T. size form, good substance, continuous bloom. While not many flowers, those produced make up for it with size, colour, fragrance, long lasting - has won for us. Low compact growth habit, good foliage, slight blackspot, tender.

BRASS BAND, F (Christensen '93 int '94) (Gold Badge x Seedling). AB, deep apricot/yellow eye and reverse, 41+ petals, slight fragrance, AARS 1995. Cullen (4' NY): This brassy band attracts many visitors and, if you like its colour combination, you will be happy to have its constant colour in your garden. It's an extremely productive plant, bushy, no disease, hardiness is excellent. Shewchuk (2 pls 2 yrs 2' AB): Yellow-orange, light yellow reverse, 4.5" ruffled bloom, pleasant medium fragrance, dark glossy foliage, no disease. Has lost some vigour which I attribute to a very late cold spring and only 2 to 3 weeks of summer. Blooms outlast all other roses (22 days) through rain and sun without fading much. Slow to repeat but worth keeping.

BY APPOINTMENT, F (Harkness '89 int '90) (Anne Harkness x Letchworth Garden City). AB, buff/apricot, 22 petals, slight fragrance. Stedman (1 pl 2 yrs 2-3' PE). Pale apricot blooms are H.T. shape, good for show, but blow in heat. Some blackspot - will spray, 3rd year bush not showing great vigour.

CHARISMA, F (Pearce '92). AB, light apricot/touch of salmon. No reports.

CHARTER 700, F (Fryer int '93). MY, bright sparkling yellow. No reports.

COCORICO (BIRTHDAY GIRL) F (Meilland int '89) (Chacok x Coppelia '76). YB, light yellow/bordered carmine pink, 10-13 petals. Rome GM 1989, Monza GM 1989, Bagatelle GM 1989, Saverne GM 1989, Baden-Baden GM 1990. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

COLUMBUS, F (Carruth '90 int '91) (Seedling x Bridal Pink). DP, deep rose-pink, 28 petals. No reports.

DAILY POST (LIVERPOOL DAILY POST) (KARLA), F (Fryer int '92). DR, dark velvety crimson. Rome Silver Medal 1992. No reports.

DAME WENDY, F (Cants int '91). MP, light rose-pink. No reports.

DAY LIGHT (DAYLIGHT), F (Ilsink '92 int '91) (Seedling x New Year). AB, apricot-yellow/apricot & light pink reverse, 15-25 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

FELLOWSHIP (LIVIN' EASY), F (Harkness '92) (Southampton x Remember Me). OB, glowing Spanish orange, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. RNRs GM 1990, ARRS 1996. McGee (1 pl 2 yrs 34" x 34" ON): A rather hot (even garish) Spanish yellow orange, decorative bloom opens fully, good substance. Compact grower, crowded medium green semi-glossy foliage. This rosebush is made of cast iron as far as disease goes. The spray people would go out of business if every hybridizer could match this rose's disease resistance - I challenge them! Hardiness is good with cover. Shewchuk (2 pls 3 & 1 yr, 2.5'-3' AB): Blend of orange shades, ovoid pointed bud, 4" bloom in sprays of 3 to 5, medium substance, very good repeat, slight fruity fragrance. A very showy rose in the garden. Neat compact bush, dark glossy foliage, no disease, wintered well with my method of planting and 12" peat moss cover. Wood (5 pls 3 yrs 2.5'-3' BC): Orange yellow blend, cupped form, spacey flower head, excellent substance. Can't rave enough about this rose, dazzling in the garden, good repeat. Bushy grower, glossy green foliage, no disease.

FIRST KISS, F (Warriner '91) (Sun Flare x Simplicity). PB, delicate light pink/light yellow, 15-25 petals, light fragrance. No reports.

FLAIR, F (Dickson int '93). YB, yellow centres with orange halo. Glasgow GM 1995. No reports.

GLAD TIDINGS (LUBECKER ROTSPON) (PETER WESSEL), F (Tantau '88 int '89) (Seedling x Seedling). DR, intense velvety crimson, 20 petals, no fragrance. RNRs ROTY 1989, Durbanville GM 1991. Hopkins (2 pls 3 yrs 5' ON): An excellent dark red Floribunda and one of my favourites in 1996, exhibition form, excellent substance. Bushy grower, semi-glossy foliage, some blackspot, hardy. Yeomans (1 pl 6 yrs 4' BC): The best Floribunda in my garden, HT shape when young, can be exhibited. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GOLD MAGIC, F (Christensen '90 int '91) (Gold Badge x Friesensöhne). DY, golden yellow, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

GOLDEN HOLSTEIN, F (Kordes int '89). DY, bright unfading yellow, 12-18 wavy petals. Decker (1 pl 5 yrs 3' AK): Medium yellow semi-double bloom, does fade lighter, sunny summer and large sprays (20+ blooms). Not too quick to repeat. Not as thorny. Shewchuk (1 pl 5 yrs 2.5' AB): Outstanding bright lemon yellow, 3"-3.5" bloom, wavy incurved petals, flat open form, very good substance, does not fade easily, good repeat. Low neat bush, dark glossy foliage, no disease, wintered well with my method of planting and 12" peat moss cover. Was going to discard because of poor vigour 2 years ago - last year and again this year it surprised us with a respectable crop of bloom. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GOLDEN YEARS, F (Harkness '88 int '90) (Sunblest x Amber Queen). MY, rich golden yellow/bronze tint on reverse, 46 petals, slight fruity fragrance. Hradec Golden Rose 1989, Orleans GM 1990. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 3' AK): My spraying program certainly failed on this one - almost terminal mildew. Did have lots of bloom in small clusters, more petals so will ball in rain also.

GOLDFINGER (WILLIAM DAVID), F (Pearce '92) [(Floribunda Seedling x Floribunda Seedling) x (Hybrid Tea Seedling x Climber Seedling)]. DY, 15 to 25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

GREAT ORMOND STREET, F (Beales int '91). MY, golden yellow with golden brown anthers, 24 petals, fragrant. McGee (1 pl 2 yrs 44" x 22" ON): Medium yellow with hints of amber and darker stamens, semi-double bloom, decorative form, fair substance, usually in clusters of 3 or 4. At times quite floriferous during a flush but a little slow to repeat. Tall compact growth habit, reddish canes with medium green glossy leaves, some blackspot, hardiness OK with cover. Wood (2 pls 2 yrs 2'-2.5' BC): Very pale yellow, flowers are too close together for a good effect, tight classic

form, so so substance. Not a nice rose, irregular growth habit, some balling in damp weather, I'll replace them.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, F (Meilland '96 int '95) [(MElturaphar x Mrs. John Laing) x Egekov]. MP, 41-50 petals, very fragrant. Cullen (2 pls 1 yr 2.5' NY): Pretty small to medium old-fashioned blooms on a small compact upright bush, slight fragrance. Only moderately productive, not a first choice but worth trying. Laberge (30 pls 2 yrs 3' QC): Rich light pink, 3 1/2" diameter bloom, 50 petals, quartered O.G.R. form, good substance. Carpet of flowers in clusters of 4 to 7, excellent recurrence. Bushy upright grower, good basal breaks. dark green abundant foliage, disease resistant, winter protect (zone 5).

HAROLD MACMILLAN, F (Harkness '88 int '89) (Avocet x Remember Me). OR, Indian orange, 18 petals, slight fragrance. Baillie (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Semi-double bloom, cup shaped bloom, in sprays of 3-7 blooms, medium substance, slow to repeat. I was disappointed - it seemed a little wishy-washy after first blooms. Upright grower, good foliage, blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose).

HARVEST FAYRE, F (Dickson '89) (Seedling x Bright Smile). OB, orange/apricot, 15-24 petals, slight fragrance. RNRS ROTY 1990. Heaslip (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5'-3' BC): Warm golden apricot, good sprays, good substance. Very prolific late in season, in fact, today (Nov. 5) it just glows in the rain - a real day brightener. Short growth habit, shiny light green foliage, no disease. McGee (1 pl 3 yrs 17" ON): Somewhere between amber and yellow, almost single, 2 3/4" bloom, decorative form, in clusters, fair substance, very late bloomer and repeats infrequently. A big disappointment - may give another chance in a different location. Thin growth habit, light green foliage, will blackspot, hardiness questionable. Wood (3 pls 4 yrs 2.5'-3' BC): Outstanding sprays of beautiful colour and great form, so-so substance, long lasting. I raved for 2 years about this rose but the deterioration of the plant is too fast - they go to the garbage can this fall! (Last year for reporting this rose).

JULIE ANDREWS, F (Fryer int '92). OP, soft coral salmon. No reports.

KATELYN ANN, F (M.C. Williams '92 int '91) (Seedling x Seedling). MP, deep pink/reverse pale pink/hint of yellow, 60 petals, very fragrant. Cullen (6 pls 3 yrs 3' NY): Medium pink with hints of apricot, small to medium rosette quartered blooms in sprays, very fragrant. An equal to the

better compact English Roses, but unfortunately it's only available from Roses Unlimited. Compact grower, beautiful dark green foliage, no disease.

LADY RACHEL, F (Cants int '90). W, cream. No reports.

L'AIMANT, F (Harkness int '94). MP, 50 petals, moderate fragrance. Paris FA 1991, Edland FA 1992. Cullen (1 pl 1 yr 3' NY): Pretty informal bloom with a nice fragrance. It has health but it needs extra productivity to justify its space. Likeable but not lovable. No disease. Finch (3 pls 2 yrs 3.5' ON): Medium size, 3-4", ruffled petals, beautiful form, good substance, bountiful blooms. A lovely rose and highly recommended, has the look of an English rose but forms a better shaped bush, always some fragrant blooms to cut. Medium bush, glossy foliage, no disease so far, hardiness is good. Laberge (30 pls 2 yrs 4' QC): Double 3.5" bloom, Bourbon type form, good substance, in clusters of 3 or singles, repeat bloomer, long stems, with less ramification in the end of summer. Vigorous growth habit, dark green foliage, powdery mildew, winter protect in Zone 5. Litavniks (2 pls 2 yrs 4' BC): Large shell pink ruffled blooms, excellent substance, fragrant. Love this rose, grows like a Hybrid Tea, exquisite blooms and foliage. Upright bush, large medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

LÉONARDO DE VINCI (LÉONARD DE VINCI), F (Meilland '94). LP, bengal pink, 41+ petals, slight fragrance, Monza GM 1993. Cullen (2 pls 1 yr 4' NY): As a group, the Romantica Roses in this colour have not impressed me in their first year. There are at least a half-dozen English Roses in this colour that I prefer for the shape of the bush as well as their fragrance.

LLOYDS OF LONDON, F (Cants '91). OB, yellow/orange reverse. No reports.

MME. FERNANDEL, F (Meilland int '89) (Irene x Manou Meilland). DP, dark bengal pink, 35 petals. Bagatelle GM 1988, Lyon Rose of the Century 1989. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MELODY MAKER, F (Dickson '90 int '91) (Anisley Dickson x Wishing). OR, light orange/silver reverse, slight fragrance. RNRS ROTY 1991. No reports.

MR. J C B (MISTER JOSEPH CYRIL BAMFORD), F (Dickson '93) (Bright Smile x Unnamed Seedling x All Gold). DY, sulphur yellow with

touch of red on reverse. Rome GM 1992, Baden-Baden Silver Medal. No reports.

MRS. IRIS CLOW, F (Harkness '93 int '94) (Memento x Princess Alice). LP, blush pink/light pink reverse, 28 petals, moderate spicy fragrance. No reports.

NEON LIGHTS, F (Warriner '91) (Intrigue x Impatient). DP, hot magenta pink, 15-25 petals, fragrant. Decker (3 pls 5 yrs 3' AK): Attractive magenta pink colour, semi-double. Probably the favorite container rose of Alaska Rose Society members for colour and scent. Prolific and quick to rebloom.

NEW HORIZON, F (Dickson int '91). OB, salmon shaded yellow and pink, slight fragrance. Belfast GM 1993. No reports.

ORIGAMI (YOUNG AT HEART), F (Christensen '87 int '91) (Coquette x Zorina). PB, 25 petals, spicy fragrance. No reports.

PENSIONERS VOICE, F (Fryer int '89) (Alexander x Silver Jubilee). AB, bright orange-apricot/occasional tints of pink and vermilion, fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PLEASURE, F (Warriner '88 int '90) [(Merci x Faberge) x Intrigue]. MP, coral-pink/reverse lighter, 33 petals, slight fragrance. AARS 1990. Shewchuk (2 pls 7 yrs 2' AB): 3.5" bloom, 30 ruffled petals, beautifully shaped, long lasting, resists fading, lots of bloom, good repeat, light fragrance. Neat low bush, large medium green semi-glossy foliage, no disease, wintered well with my method of planting and 12" peat moss cover.

PRIDE OF MALDON, F (Harkness '90 int '91) (Southampton x Wandering Minstrel). OB, bright reddish orange/light yellow reverse, single -10 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

PRUNELLA, F (Cants int '92). OP, reddish orange. No reports.

PURPLE TIGER (IMPRESSIONIST), F (Christensen '91 int '92) (Intrigue x Pinstripe). M (striped), very deep purple/stripes and flecks of white and mauve-pink, 26-40 petals, fragrant. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs 3' AK): Definitely noticed by visitors (some like it, some don't), fragrant. Mildews. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 2' BC): Striped purple and mauve. Small plant with dull foliage, but what a comical colour! Worth keeping for the colour.

QUEEN MOTHER (QUEEN MUM), F (patio) (Kordes int '91). LP, deep rose pink. No reports.

REMEMBRANCE, F (Harkness '92 int '93) (Trumpeter x Southampton). MR, scarlet, 32 petals, slight fragrance. Glasgow GM 1995. No reports.

ROSY FUTURE, F (Patio) (Harkness '92 int '91) (Radox Bouquet x Anna Ford). DP, deep rose pink, 15-25 petals, very fragrant. Finch (2 pls 2 yrs 1' ON): A very bright pink, small semi-double bloom. good substance, very floriferous, excellent for edging a rose bed. Low and spreading growth habit, small glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. Jubien (1 pl 3 yrs 2' QC): Pink bloom - I don't find the colour to be deep pink as noted in catalogue, decorative form, good substance. This has been a happy surprise for me - nice at the front of border. Tall grower, foliage good for its size, no disease, very hardy. Roszko (1 pl 3 yrs 3' AB): Deep rosy pink, urn shaped, like little HT's, in huge clusters, fair substance, good repeat. Good colour, form and wonderfully fragrant. Tons of flowers on a vigorous tall bushy plant, small healthy foliage. Would recommend.

RUBY ANNIVERSARY, F (Patio) (Harkness '93) (Intrigue x Anna Ford). MR, rich ruby red/yellow base/reverse mid-pink, 20-24 petals, slight fruity fragrance. No reports.

SAGA HOLIDAY, F (Harkness '93) (Seedling x Amber Queen). OB, orange/ orange pink reverse, 18 petals, slight spicy fragrance. No reports.

SEÑORITA, F (Warriner '91 int '92) (Seedling x Matador). RB, fiery red/deep yellow petal base and reverse, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs AK): I gets lots of colour (bright orange red and yellow), colour turns darker and yellow fades to white but still attractive. Small clusters, bloom can be bull-nosed, definitely a garden type rose.

SHEER DELIGHT, F (Patio) (Harkness '92 int '91) (Bobby Dazzler x Little Prince). OR, scarlet-vermilion, 15-25 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

SHEILA MACQUEEN, F (Harkness '94). LP. No reports.

SINGIN' IN THE RAIN (SPEK'S CENTENNIAL) (LOVE'S SPRING), F (McGredy '94 int '91) (Sexy Remy x Pot 'o Gold). OB, apricot/copper, 25-30 petals, fragrant. RNRS GM 1991, AARS 1995. Brisbane (1 pl (tree form) 2 yrs 4' BC): Some rose growers don't like the colour but I do - holds

its classic HT form for days but when it starts to fade I deadhead because there are always at least a dozen blooms left - I have had as many as 20 at a time. Excellent substance, fragrance is a bonus. I particularly recommend this rose in tree form. Ample foliage, no disease with faithful spraying. Late report - lost it and standard 'Showbiz' during the 'Great Blizzard', 3' deep snow fell on them from a roof and they snapped (they were staked). Cullen (1 pl 2 yrs 4' NY): Dull tawny colour appeals to some, turns me off entirely, but it's one of the most productive, healthy plants in my garden. Decker (3 pls 4 yrs 3' AK): Excellent, always has colour (bronzy), mostly small to medium clusters this year. Dyck (1 pl 1 yr 50 cm BC): Apricot-copper, a very unusual colour, a bit dull but attractive. Our granddaughter went along my rose beds on a rainy day (it rained for weeks) stopped and called out, "Who is this here, singing in this weather?" Well - it's darling 'Singin' in the Rain'. Flattish curved form, very good substance. Very good growth habit, shiny pretty foliage, no disease. Laberge (70 pls 1 yr 3' QC): Rich mix of apricot/gold/pink, pointed bud, 4" double bloom, single or clusters of 3, long yellow stamens, 38 petals, Hybrid Tea form, good substance, good blooming for first year. Growth habit is like a Grandiflora with its long straight stem ramificated on the top, good basal breaks. Sweet perfumed, original colour mix, from the bud stage to the full open stage, the colours are remarkable in their changes. Dark green foliage, red young shoots, disease resistant, winter protect in zone 5. Shewchuk (1 pl 2 yrs 2' AB): Dark apricot, yellow when faded, 3.5"-4" blooms borne singly and in clusters of up to 9, long lasting, fade resistant, medium sweet fragrance. Upright neat bush, dark glossy foliage, no mildew even when others near it had it - will try to get more next year. Wintered well with 12" peat moss cover and planted with graft union 4" below ground level.

SWEET INSPIRATION, F (Warriner '91 int '93) (Sun Flare x Simplicity. MP, medium pink/opens two-tone pink, 25-38 petals. AARS 1993. Cadsby (1 pl 1 yr 16" ON): No inspiration - disappointed with this rose. Roszko (1 pl 2 yrs 20" AB): Pleasing light two-tone pink in small clusters, some singles, good substance, fair repeat. This variety has beautiful urn shaped flowers - only drawback the stems are too weak to support full blown blooms, otherwise very good. Dull green foliage, no disease. Shewchuk (1 pl 4 yrs 2.5' AB): Medium pink, creamy at base, 4" bloom, in clusters, good repeat. Sparse thorns, medium green matt foliage, no disease, wintered well with proper planting and 12" peat moss cover.

THE FISHERMAN'S COT, F (Harkness '90 int '91) (Radox Bouquet x Anna Ford). OP, light salmon-pink/cream-pink centre, delicate pale pink edging, 28 petals, sweet fragrance. No reports.

TIGER TAIL, F (Christensen '91) (Matangi x Pinstripe). OB, deep orange, white or cream stripes/cream reverse/small eye, 30 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

VALENTINE HEART, F (Dickson '89 int '90) (Shona x Pot o' Gold). MP, soft pink, 15-25 petals, very fragrant. Yeomans (1 pl 4 yrs 4' BC): Light pink/darker reverse, in small clusters, scalloped edges - a most attractive Floribunda. Bushy grower, healthy.

VILLE DU ROEULX, F (RVS '90). PB, Bagatelle GM '90. Roszko (1 pl 2 yrs 3' AB): Medium pink, single to semi-double blooms in large clusters, decorative form, good substance, always in bloom. Seems to be missing that spark as I find both flowers and foliage dull. Hardy and very floriferous, sets lots of hips so deadhead often, probably looks good en masse.

ZAMBRA (ZAMBRA '92), F (Meilland '92). OP, 25 petals. Bagatelle GM 1992, Baden-Baden GM 1993. No reports.

LARGE FLOWERED CLIMBERS

AWAKENING, LCI (Beales '92) (Sport of New Dawn). LP, 26-40 petals, fragrant. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 8' ON): Tiny double blooms, exhibition form, good substance. I was amazed this year with the many hundreds of blooms - continuously in bloom. Long arching branches, small leaves, many thorns, no disease, hardy. Roszko (1 pl 1 yr 4' AB): Small, almost pom-pom type bloom, full of petals, decorative form, fair substance. Beautiful dainty blooms set against small very shiny leaves, foliage may be a bit scarce, lots of thorns, no disease. Moving this one into a corner in the solarium - interesting to see what it does. Wilcox (1 pl 1 yr 5' ON): Almost continuously in bloom, exhibition form, good substance, beautiful flowers, hardy - looks like a winner. Climber but almost a Rambler.

BUTTERFLIES, LCI (Mekdeci '89). RB, single. Roszko (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' AB): Bright orange yellow/golden centre and gold reverse, single bloom in clusters. Good colour on first opening - blink, and it's gone - faded to a murky unattractive tone. Nothing to look at! Wondering if I received right variety - will leave one more year. Upright spreading grower, shiny foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CITY GIRL, LCL (Harkness '93 int '94) (Armada x Compassion). PB, light rose pink, primrose base/reverse salmon pink stained yellow, 12 petals, fruity fragrance. Finch (1 pl 2 yrs 5' ON): Small coral pink bloom in clusters, fair form, medium substance. A small climber, may be good against a fence. The colour of the blooms is its saving grace. Shrubby grower, clean small foliage, no disease.

CRIMSON CASCADE, LCI (Fryer '91). DR, rich velvety crimson. No reports.

DELLA BALFOUR, LCI (Harkness '94). AB, lemon scent. Finch (1 pl 1 yr 6'). Full blooms, beautiful colour, good form and substance, repeats well - a fitting tribute to Della Balfour. A beautiful climber with many well formed bright blooms, suitable for walls and fences as growth is straight and strong. Glossy healthy foliage, hardiness is good in my windy situation.

HIGH HOPES, LCI (Harkness '94 int '92)(Compassion x Congratulations). LP, light rose-pink, 32 petals, moderate spicy fragrance. Tokyo GM 1992. Wood (2 pls 3 yrs 10' BC): Medium to light pink, lots of H.T. form blooms on 12" stems, lax form, so-so substance, but an absolute delight during its long lasting bloom. A lovely climber for an arch, canes easy to train, very flexible. Tall slender growth habit, OK foliage, some blackspot.

POLKA (POLKA '91) (SCENTED DAWN) (LORD BYRON), LCI (Meilland '96 int '92) (Golden Showers x Lichtkonigin Lucia). OB, pale orange with cream/buff. Cullen (1 pl 1 yr 8' NY): Large, fragrant, richly coloured rose on a healthy vigorous plant. It's much too early to judge it as a climber but, if its hardiness and productivity are equal to the beauty of its bloom, it will be a welcome addition.

ROBERTA BONDAR, LCI (Fleming '93) (King's Ransom x Buff Beauty). MY, 26-40 petals, fragrant. Dickey (1 pl 2 yrs 5.5' ON): A pretty lemon yellow bloom, decorative H.T. form, a bit loose, fair substance, non fading, almost always in bloom. Continuing to increase in height, good foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' ON): Holds lemon yellow colour well, decorative form, good substance, climbers need another year to assess fairly. Dark green foliage, no disease.

SHRUBS

ALL THAT JAZZ, S (Twomey '91). OP, deep coral-salmon blend/bright yellow stamens, 12-13 petals, moderate damask fragrance. AARS 1992. Graber (1 pl 4 yrs 4' ON): Glowing coral salmon, large semi-double 5" bloom, attractive, non-fading, luminous, great substance, fragrant - great looking plant even without bloom. Upright growth habit, shiny dark green foliage, no disease, hardy in zone 6b. Shewchuk (2 pls 5 yrs only 1' this year AB): 5" semi-double blooms, large petals, do not fade easily, most come singly on long stems, damask fragrance. Dark glossy foliage, no disease, both plants took quite a beating this last winter. Canes came up only to height of 1' and bloomed. I believe that it was grafted on rootstock that is not hardy - may discard.

AMBRIDGE ROSE, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '90). AB, deep apricot-pink paling to outer edges, 41+ petals, very fragrant. Cullen (30 pls 4 yrs 3-4' NY): One of the best. Upright growth habit, no disease, hardiness is good. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Medium size blooms, garden form, nothing outstanding for my bush during first year. Bushy grower, no disease, hardy. Litavniks (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Large sprays of soft apricot fading to beige, good substance, always covered in blooms but fade quickly in hot sun, fragrant. Short upright grower, light green foliage, no disease. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr 18" QC): Deep apricot-pink paling to pink on outer edges, medium size, cupped to rosette shape, opens up to reveal deep golden stamens above pale yellow petalled centres, very good substance. Planted in front of English Rose bed, excellent choice for small gardens. Lovely blooms, exquisite colour and very fragrant. Too young a plant to comment further as there were only four flowers so far, one to consider for a walkway planting. Short bushy grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

BIBI MAIZOON (BIBI MEZOON), S (English Rose) (D. Austin '95 int '89). DP, clear warm pink, very fragrant. Cullen (4 pls 3 yrs 3x3' NY): Not one of the best, still hoping. Floppy growth habit, hardiness is excellent. Litavniks (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' BC): Deeply cupped deep pink, very fragrant blooms, fair substance, but very stingy bloomer and ugly plant. Short growth habit, sparse green foliage, blackspot, hardiness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BOW BELLS, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '91). DP, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

BROTHER CADFAEL, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '95 int '90). MP (Austin's classification), rich damask fragrance. Brust (1 pl 4 yrs 5' BC): 40+ blooms per month, June to October, getting better every year, keeps better cut than other David Austins. Upright grower, no disease. Cullen (3 pls 3 yrs 8' NY): When this rose is good it is a real beauty. I'm still trying to persuade it that I'd rather have more roses on shorter (let's say two feet rather than six feet) stems. Upright grower, no disease, hardiness is excellent. Porter (1 pl 5 yrs 30" SK): Pale pink 3" double bloom, loose decorative cupped form, good substance, singly or in clusters of 3, sporadic bloomer. Slow growth after -40 degrees C winter (dying to ground). A lovely rose but rather stingy with blooms, flowers scorched in late August heat. Upright grower, attractive dark green foliage, no disease, needs winter protection.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL HOLLAND, S (Explorer Series) (Ian S. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada '91 int '92). MR, deep magenta pink, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Ouellette (2 pls 4 yrs 4.75' QC): More pink than red, medium sized, 23 petals, in clusters, nicely formed buds open loosely and flat, excellent substance. A good Shrub to give variety to overwhelming number of pink coloured Shrubs along our 170' lotline, there are 30 big shrubs planted and this one really stands out amongst the rest. Trailing growth habit, medium size glossy green foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent - needs no protection.

CAREFREE DELIGHT (BINGO MEIDILAND), S (Meilland '94 int '93). PB, carmine pink/white eye, 5 petals, no fragrance. Paris GM 1992, The Hague GM 1993, ADR 1994, AARS 1996. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 2' AB): 2-2.5" bloom, single, light fragrance. Difficult to assess properly because it is planted in an area with considerable shade. Low growing, arching branches, small dark glossy foliage, no disease.

CAREFREE WONDER, S (Meilland '90 int '91). PB, rich pink/creamy pink reverse, 26 petals, slight fragrance. AARS 1991. Cadsby (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Received terrible plant - out! Dyck (1 pl 3 yrs 30cm BC): Creamy pink, loose form, nice but just a few blooms on a sickish bush, sad sight - out!! Ouellette (1 pl 3 yrs 3' QC): Semi-double, decorative form, many one to a stem, open wide on the slight drooping stems, hold upright when clustered, good substance. Good production of blooms which are quite long lasting on the bush. Not my favourite colour as the pink tone tends to be cold and uninviting, and a mild fragrance not worth bending to sniff. Upright grower, dull medium green foliage, some blackspot, hardiness very good.

CHARLOTTE, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '93). LY, softer yellow than 'Graham Thomas', 41+ petals, tea rose fragrance. Cullen (8 pls 3 yrs 8' NY): Some will find the colour more subtle than 'Graham Thomas', others will find it more bland. I like it but I could wish there were more blooms and less plant. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr 16" QC): Creamy yellow, softer than 'Graham Thomas', cup shaped form, incurving petals, holds form quite well, quite good substance, lovely fragrance. Now here's a real gem amongst the Austins - hardy a foot and a half and already dying to show off its soft yellow tea rose fragrant blooms. The old fashioned rose forms of the Austins are so welcome and bringing back the old perfumes makes gardening very exciting today. Bushy growth habit so far, large medium green foliage, no disease.

CHILTERN (RED RIBBONS) (FIERY SUNSATIION), S (Ground cover) (Kordes '90). MR, scarlet. Baden-Baden GM 1991. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 20 cm BC): Spectacular scarlet ground cover, 40+ cm broad, long horizontal canes attained 60 cm height when trained in a tomato wire cylinder for improved display. Clusters of 5-8 single flowers each 6-7 cm diameter. Planted bare root 1 Jan. '96, began flowering 17 June '96, second profuse flowering 5 Aug. '96. Purchased through VRS from Harkness. Small bright green leaves, no disease, hardy.

COLETTE (JOHN KEATS), S (Meilland '96 int '95). MP, 41+ petals, very fragrant. Cullen (3 pls 1 yr 4' x 3' NY): Attractive flower but after its initial flush (not overwhelming), it became an attractive (but, alas, only green) shrub. Arching growth habit, no disease.

COTTAGE ROSE (THE COTTAGE ROSE), S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '91). MP, pure glowing pink, light fragrance. Cullen (8 pls 4 yrs 5x5' NY): My planting of 3 together makes a single nice shrub, healthy and (at least until August) productive. The blossoms themselves are pretty but not special, slight fragrance. Bushy arching growth habit, no disease, hardiness is good.

COUNTRY LIVING, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '91). LP, delicate pink fading to almost white, 41+ petals, light fragrance. Brust (1 pl 4 yrs 2.5' BC): All blooms ball all year - pruned this year with a shovel.

EGLANTYNE (EGLANTYNE JEBB), S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94) (Seeding of 'Mary Rose'). DP, 41+ petals, very fragrant. Bauer (1 pl 1 yr 2' BC): Decorative form, old rose style, beautiful full face with lovely fragrance, gorgeous blooms, one of the most beautiful, very good substance.

2'x2' shrub, no disease yet, hardiness is fair. Litavniks (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' BC): A nice soft pale pink with almost button centre, very fragrant. Vase shaped strong bushy plant, large medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness is good.

EMILY, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '92). LP, pale pink, 41+ petals, very fragrant. Cullen (3 pls 3 yrs 7' x 4' NY): Pegged, this was a magnificent spectacle in June. After that, production went down, mildew went up. Bushy arching growth habit, mildew, hardiness is good.

EMILY LOUISE, S (Patio Rose) (Harkness int '90). DY, unusual shade of yellow going towards faun, 5 petals, very fragrant. Yeomans (1 pl 6 yrs 3' BC): Deep yellow fading to fawn, star shaped with 5 petals, in small clusters, fragrant. Bushy plant, different - attractive. Healthy.

EVELYN, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '92 int '91). AB, light apricot and yellow blend/hint of pink, 41+ petals, very fragrant. Brust (1 pl 4 yrs 3' BC): Fragrant bloom. Weak shrub - hope it performs better next year. Cadsby (1 pl 2 yrs 50 cm ON): Beautiful bloom, old fashioned form, upright growth habit - much improved this year, light green foliage, no disease. Clarke (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' ON): Beautiful light apricot bloom, each a slightly different colour to the next, old fashioned form, good substance. A gorgeous rose but some canes are weak - still a favourite in my garden. Smaller than other Austin roses so plant near the front. Upright grower, good healthy foliage, hardy. Cullen (20 pls 4 yrs 9'x4' NY): Some of the most glorious flowers I have ever seen are on my bushes of 'Evelyn'. Pegged, they produced abundantly through August, intermittently on new growth thereafter, sensational fragrance. Upright arching growth habit, no disease, hardiness is good. Laidlaw (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Delicate apricot cream, large, gorgeous, many petalled bloom but not many, quartered form, good substance. Heavenly fragrance and I love the colour but it needs stouter canes and more bloom. Upright grower but thin canes flop with heavy blooms, dark green foliage, hardiness good with protection. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 80 cm high x 30 cm broad BC): Very rewarding scented apricot-yellow noisette blooms - typical David Austin English rose appearance. Repeat clusters of 5-6, 6" diameter blooms. Purchased in container, planted bare root 4 March '96. Mid size green leaves, no disease. Matheson (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Shallow 'old-fashioned' form, good substance, almost continuous bloom. 'Evelyn' seems to be a delicate plant but that may be because she is growing in a pot and I have only had it one year. Moderate foliage, no disease, hardiness seems OK after first winter. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr 20" QC): Lovely colour - light apricot/yellow blend/hint of pink, cup shaped

form, opens quartered, some fading, a bit weak in the stems, quite good substance. One of the few purchased 1 yr. seedlings of English roses and only a few blooms developed. These were worth waiting for for their heady fragrance, which will certainly perfume the garden when it becomes a mature bush. Upright grower, medium green foliage, no disease, will protect first winter. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 10" SK): Apricot fading to light pink, 4" flowers, 8 rows of petals, old fashioned form with button centre, attractive, excellent substance, delicious damask type scent - a very lovely rose. My own-root plant has been very slow to come into bloom and is still small, hoping for more vigour next year. Bushy grower, ample thorns, large medium green semi-glossy HT-like foliage, no disease, needs protection. Williams (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Garden decorative form, good substance, many petalled, lovely flowers, not too many 1st year but great scent and colour. On own root, sent up amazingly tall shoots, good foliage, very healthy.

FLOWER CARPET (BLOOMING CARPET) (EMERA) (HEIDETRAUM), S (Ground Cover) (Noak '89 int '91). DP, deep pink/reverse lighter, 15 petals, slight fragrance. L'Hay GM 1988, The Hague GM 1990, ADR 1990, Boskoop GM 1990, Dortmund GM 1991, Glasgow GM 1993. Bauer (1 pl 1 yr 1' BC): Small flowers (1" to 1.5" diameter), decorative form, good substance, very floriferous. Grown in a cedar planter, appeared to be slow coming into bloom - perhaps not enough watering. Spreading growth habit, small foliage, hardiness very good. Clarke (2 pls 1 yr 2' ON): Very disappointed - small blooms, very few, put in two large pots on patio but only foliage most of the summer. Bushy plants, shiny lush foliage, resistant to all diseases. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 1' ON): Vulgar pink, no bloom except for 3 at end of each 5'-6' cane. Vigorous grower spreading 6', glossy foliage, blackspot. Will see how it winters and give it one more year. Haracka (1 pl 2 yrs, ground cover BC): Rosy pink, small flowers, very good substance, covered with blooms all season. Vigorous creeping growth habit, shiny bright green foliage, no disease with spraying. We are so delighted with this rose we will buy another next year. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' AB): 3"-3.5" bloom, in sprays up to 15, fairly good substance, good repeat, slight fragrance. Vigorous, low spreading growth habit, thorns hooked and reversed - looks especially good grafted on a 3' to 4' standard. Small dark glossy foliage, no disease. White (4 pls 2 yrs BC): Semi-double bloom, decorative form, good substance, very floriferous. Ideal for a standard - never stops. Two of mine are 6' standards and they are great, blooms even during the 'Great Blizzard', covered with buds March '97. Dense grower, dark green foliage.

FLOWER CARPET-WHITE, S (Ground Cover) (Noak '94). W, pure white with yellow stamens, 20 petals. Hay (4 pls 2 yrs 15" BC): Pointed buds with slight pink tinge, decorative form blooms in clusters, excellent substance. Low bush covered in fluffy white clusters 4 or 5 times a year, most attractive in large planters around patio with trailing blue lobelia. Spreading grower, dark green waxy foliage, no disease.

JOAN FONTAINE, S (Clements '96). W, very fragrant. Cullen (2 pls 1 yr 4' NY): This is the finest old-fashioned white I have ever seen; beautiful quartered form, complex white blend, and an incredible fragrance. It's too early to judge the bush as a shrub but, unless it has some dreadful flaw, this rose of John Clements is at the top of its class.

FRONTENAC, S (Explorer Series) (Ian S. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada '92). DP, deep pink/white centre, 16 petals, slight fragrance. Ouellette (3 pls 4 yrs 3' QC): True pink tone with attractive white eye held upright in clusters, slightly cupped, opening flat, very floriferous, very good substance. Most of the hardy Explorer and Parkland shrubs have only slight fragrance. To walk around a bed of roses bursting with blooms and hardly any perfume is really a disappointment; the bonus is not having to cover these plants over winter. 'Frontenac' did produce a generous amount of flowers this year, seemed slow to get established, upright grower, glossy medium green foliage, no disease. Porter (1 pl 1 yr 6" SK): Double small flowers so far, decorative form, opens quickly, good substance. Not planted out till July; didn't grow much so had few flowers to evaluate. Bushy grower, matt medium green foliage, no disease.

GEORGE VANCOUVER, S (Explorer Series) (Ian S. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada '94). MR, reddish pink/lighter reverse, 23 petals. Caldwell (1 pl 6 months 5' ON): Open bloom, cup shaped form, in clusters, good substance, one current year's growth. Bought spring of '96, sent up long arching branches, expect a large shrub in another year or two. Like most Explorer shrubs, has a beautiful colour change of foliage in October from gold, to orange, to burgundy, produced hips. Some blackspot, hardness good I expect. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr 14" QC): Attractive, similar to several other shrubs of same parentage, decorative form, good substance. Put out four rather rangy stems which bore single blooms, more pink than red. I find Explorer roses listed as red are actually deep rosy pink, e.g., 'David Thompson'. Have planted it at end of the Hybrid Tea bed as it is not expected to exceed 2.5'-3' in height, a companion for 'Champlain'. Medium matt green foliage, no disease. White (30 pls 4 yrs 3.5' BC): Semi- double bloom, good stamens, excellent substance, a good picker. Brightest colour

in the garden, a cherry-red so vibrant in the sun I am scattering them about the garden. En masse they eclipse even 'Sevilliana' red. Compact shrub, dark green foliage, a little rust, winter hardy.

GLAMIS CASTLE, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '92). W, 41+ petals, strong myrrh fragrance. Bauer (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' BC): Old rose style, good substance, moderate number of blooms. Short growth habit, twiggy stems bent under weight of bloom - perhaps this is just first year effect. Cullen (15 pls 3 yrs 3'x2' NY): Individual bushes do not impress, a mass effect is better, but there are English Roses that more deserve a mass effect. Laidlaw (4 pls 1 yr 2' ON): White with tinge of cream at centre, very double cupped form blooms, very pretty old fashioned look, always some out, mostly clusters, quite floriferous, nice fragrance. Short twiggy growth habit, medium green foliage, some blackspot. Matheson (2 pls 3 yrs 5.5' BC): A favourite, lovely deeply cupped blooms with appealing moderate fragrance, continuous bloomer, excellent substance. Cuttings successful both in pots as well as close to plant. Tall growth habit, light foliage, some blackspot late fall, hardiness excellent. Porter (1 pl 4 yrs 15" SK): White, may have pinkish tinge in centre, 3.5" flowers, decorative cupped form, 7-8 rows of petals, solitary or in clusters, good substance, very good myrrh fragrance. Hardly worth the space it takes up, very little bloom.

GODEWIND, S (Kordes int '92). MR, medium red/white eye, single. No reports.

GOLDEN CELEBRATION, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '93 int '92). DY, deep rich golden-yellow, 41+ petals, exceptionally fragrant. Cullen (5 pls 4 yrs 5'x4' NY): This year I pegged these bushes and they were fantastic. Huge golden flowers touched with pink and bronze, very fragrant and (important for an Austin rose) in good quantity on a manageable bush. No disease, hardiness is good. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' ON): Double bloom, garden form, this plant did nothing for its first year. Some blackspot, hardy. Laidlaw (1 pl 1 yr 4.5' ON): Very double 4" bloom, wonderful colour, cupped form, good substance, good 1st flush, sparse repeat, fragrant. Will hope for more bloom later in year - Austin roses seem to need more time to settle in. Upright grower, shiny mid green foliage, no disease. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr 15" QC): Love the large golden blooms which are so rich a colour, cupped form with central petals folding inward, excellent substance, very fragrant - what English roses have. Although this bush is still very small, it produced four very large blooms, hope it will stretch up beside big brother 'Graham Thomas' for a real garden display. Arching stems, glossy light

green foliage, no disease, will protect this its first winter. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs SK): My very weak own-rooted plant expired over winter - may replace.

GYPSY DANCER, S (Dickson '94 int '95). YB, hand painted light yellow with orange and light yellow reverse, 6-14 petals, slight fragrance.

Longphee (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Very colourful, orange bud, bloom is handpainted yellow with orange, ages to cream, softly ruffled in large clusters, good substance. My only complaint would be the long pause between flushes - could be the first year. Upright grower, crisp dark green foliage, disease-free.

HAPPY CHILD, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '93). MY, intense yellow, 41+ petals, very good fragrance. Cullen (6 pls 3 yrs 3'x2' NY): For a fragrant bright yellow old-fashioned rose on a small plant, you can't do much better than this.

JACQUELINE DU PRE, S (Harkness '88 int '89). W, blush white with golden stamens, 15 petals, moderate musk fragrance. LeRoelux GM 1988. Collicutt (1 pl 1 yr 5' BC): Creamy white, blush to pink centre with gold stamens, single bloom similar to 'Sally Holmes' but smaller, didn't get an abundance of bloom, decorative form, substance not great. I'll give this another few years to impress me as 'Sally Holmes' did. I found it faded too quickly, impossible to use as a cut flower - however, the colour is lovely. Tall shrubby grower, medium green foliage, some mildew late in season. Wood (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' BC): Single to double white, good stamen display, poor form and substance. Maybe I got a bad plant but this one certainly didn't have a shrub growth - threw it out. Yeomans (1 pl 4 yrs 4' BC): Floriferous small shrub, semi-double blooms with beautiful stamens, fragrant, healthy - a good rose. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JAN'S WEDDING, S (Dr. Neil D. Adams '93 int '94). YB, 15-25 petals. Fleming (1 pl 1 yr 60 cm ON): No bloom yet, upright growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. Dark markings on leaves in Sept. were diagnosed by an expert as disfiguration due to weather - more precipitation than usual.

JAYNE AUSTIN, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '93 int '90). YB, pleasing soft yellow tending a little to apricot, 41+ petals, strong tea rose fragrance. Brust (1 pl 4 yrs 4' BC): 30+ blooms per month June to September, average shrub, upright growth habit, foliage appearance could be attractive. Clarke (1 pl 3 yrs 5.5' ON): 50+ petals, garden rosette form, good substance, fragrant. Blooms May to September, upright growth habit, canes shoot up with few blooms but worth waiting for, no disease, hardiness is good.

Cullen (2 pls 3 yrs 7'x3' NY) Still too few flowers, too much bush. Arching growth habit, no disease, hardiness is good. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 5' ON): Medium size bloom, garden form, good substance, sparse bloomer - maybe I will see some improvement next year. Upright grower, long canes, medium green just so-so foliage, no disease, hardy.

JEEPER'S CREEPER, S (Kordes '93 int '94). W, semi double, 6-14 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

JOHN CLARE, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '97 int '94). DR. Litavniks (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Odd colour, more deep pink than crimson, medium size slightly cupped bloom. Love to hate it, bushy grower, many thin canes but always blooming - I know I'll like it more next year. Glossy light green foliage, some blackspot,

JUDE THE OBSCURE, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '97 int '95). YB, deep yellow within and pale yellow on outside, very fragrant. Litavniks (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' BC): Loosely cupped blooms of very pale yellow, good substance, knock out fragrance, stiff upright canes that are pale green, glossy light green foliage, no disease - highly recommended.

KATHRYN MORLEY, S (English Rose) (D. Austin int '90). LP, soft pink, fragrant. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 2' SK): Clear soft pink, cup shaped form, quite large blooms, only a few blooms yet, excellent substance, lovely fragrant rose. Again trying Austin roses; for first time I planted 'Wenlock' in '95 and it came through our severe winter well. Cullen (10 pls 4 yrs 8'x3' NY): I grow this rose in four different locations and it behaves differently in each one. In three locations it hardly blooms after June; in the fourth it makes a least a decent showing through fall. Flower has a lovely glow to it, but only a hint of fragrance. Arching growth habit.

LAMBERT CLOSSE, S (Explorer Series) (Ian S. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada '94 int '95). MP, 50-55 petals, fragrant. Graber (1 pls 2 yrs 2.5' ON): Salmon pink fades to lighter pink, double 3" bloom, best form in Explorer Series yet, excellent substance, good repeat, fragrant. Not as dark pink as shown in photo in new *Winter Hardy Roses* booklet, photo of complete bush is better. Upright growth habit, shiny medium green foliage, no disease, hardy. Ouelette (2 pls 3 yrs 2' QC): About 50 petals, form resembles H.T. but opens fairly flat, good substance, singly and in clusters of 1-3, tea rose fragrance. Lovely soft almost coral pink when fully open, also attractive in bud stage and could be used in corsage work if cut as

sepals unfold. Upright and spreading grower, medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness is excellent.

LILAC ROSE (OLD LILAC), S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '90). M, delicate lilac-pink, very fragrant. Cullen (7 pls 3 yrs 4'x2' NY): Could be a Hybrid Tea with globular form. At its best a nice flower but it balls easily. Upright grower, no disease, hardiness is good.

LOUIS JOLLIET, S (Explorer Series) (Ian S. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada '91 int '92). MP, 25 petals, light fragrance. Ouellette (1 pl 4 yrs 3.5' QC): Medium size bloom, decorative form, opens flat with ruffled centres, good substance, good repeat. Growth is trailing but not yet long enough to train on a trellis. A very slow grower, may need a good feeding as it is not as vigorous as other Explorer roses. Expected greater quantity of bloom; also a disappointment because in four years the growth is spindly and weak. Glossy medium foliage, no disease, hardiness is excellent. Porter (2 pls 2 & 3 yrs, 3' & 1' SK): Deep pink, frequently with a white streak down middle of petals, fades dull mauve, 3'-3.5" flowers in clusters of up to 12, fairly continuous bloomer, old-fashioned type bloom (8 rose of petals), excellent substance. So far, rather slow-growing with short stiff branches and large thorns, flowers not top quality but flowers easily, light tea scent. Sparse very glossy dark green foliage, no disease, semi-hardy.

LUCETTA, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '92 int '93) (Parentage unknown). AB, pale peach, 6-14 petals, fragrant. No reports.

LYDA ROSE, S (Lettunich '94). W, single. Cullen (3 pls 2 yrs 3'x3' NY): I think this is a sensational rose so far, produces all summer long, clusters of fragrant single apple-blossom flowers. Arching growth habit, no disease, hardiness excellent.

MANY HAPPY RETURN (PRIMA), S (Harkness '88 int '91). PB, blush white/reverse blush pink, 18 petals, fruity fragrance, orange hips. Geneva GM 1987. Roszko (1 pl 3 yrs 2' AB): Semi-double bloom in clusters, decorative form, poor substance, flowers bow down in rain and turn all spotty, poor repeat - going to axe it. No disease.

MOLINEUX, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94). DY, tea rose fragrance. Brisbane (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Rich yellow bloom, lovely rosette form, excellent substance, free flowering all summer, old rose fragrance. Short bushy growth habit, ideal for small gardens or in front of larger roses - hope it stays smallish, good foliage, no disease. Litavniks (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' BC):

Yolk yellow in centre, outer petals light yellow, almost fimbriated petals, excellent substance, good performer. Vase shaped growth habit, grows taller than it's supposed to, medium green foliage, hardiness good.

MORDEN FIREGLOW, S (Parkland Series) (L.M. Collicutt-H.H. Marshall, Agriculture Canada '89 int '91) (Seedling x Morden Cardinette). OR, red-orange/reverse red, 28 petals, slight fragrance. Ouellette (4 pls 4 yrs 2.75' QC): Semi-double bloom, informal form, very good substance, singles and clusters, fading in full sun, slow to repeat this year. Bushy upright grower, dark green foliage. This year anything susceptible to mildew and blackspot had a tough battle, spray program couldn't keep blackspot under control, wet weather caused blooms to ball and not open. This rose is not living up to its potential here and this year I had expected more bloom and better repeat, will give extra feeding as it may just be a 'sleeper'. Hardiness excellent. Porter (1 pl 4 yrs 38" SK): Dull orange-red, unappealing except first day or two. 2.5" bloom, decorative form, slow to open, outer petals droopy, fair substance, long lasting, singly or in clusters of up to 5, no detectable fragrance. Bushy to upright grower, ample leathery dark green foliage, some disease, semi-hardy. I wouldn't miss this one at all if it died - colour is dull and balling seems to be the norm, especially in August or later, very thorny. Shewchuk (1 pl 3 yrs 3' AB): 4" blooms 26-30 petals, cupped form, fairly good substance, in sprays up to 5 blooms, good repeat, light fragrance. Neat upright growth habit, medium green matt foliage, no disease, hardy with no protection except snow.

MRS. DOREEN PIKE, S (HRg) (D. Austin '94 int 93). MP, 41+ petals, fragrant. No reports.

NIGEL HAWTHORNE, S (R. Persica Hybrid) (Harkness '89). PB, pale salmon rose/deep scarlet eye, 5 petals, spicy fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PAT AUSTIN, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '97 int '95). OR (OB), bright copper on inside of petals, pale copper-yellow on outer petals, strong fragrance. Dobell (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Lovely colour, very striking clear rich orange, cupped shape with deeper colour in centre, medium number of petals, good substance, faint fragrance but pleasant. Drooping stems very weak at first but picked up by Sept., and fair amount of bloom. Maybe not enough sun, moved to new bed for next year. Litavniks (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Orange blend, medium size cupped blooms of soft tangerine, good substance, fragrant. Upright grower, beautiful reddish new canes with

contrasting glossy dark green foliage. Weak peduncle this year, blooms hang down. No disease.

PINK POLYANNA, S (Warriner '89 int '90). MP, medium pink/reverse slightly darker, 45+ petals, moderate fruity fragrance. No reports.

PRAIRIE JOY, S (Parkland Series) (L.M. Collicutt, Agriculture Canada '90). MP, medium pink aging lighter, 30-40 petals, slight fragrance. Ouellette (2 pl 3 yrs 4.75' QC): Old rose form, opens flat, good substance, light fragrance, slightly coral shading of blooms in clusters looks like a big peony from a distance. So far the lightly shaded location has helped to keep the blooms from fading. Upright vigorous grower, bluish green foliage, no disease. A good hedge plant, good repeat of bloom but not the flower factory 'Winnipeg Parks' is. No winter protection needed.

QUADRA (J.F. QUADRA), S (Explorer Series) (Ian S. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada '94). DR, deep velvety crimson, 50 petals. Ouellette (1 pl 4 yrs 3.75' QC): Large double crimson blooms, 1-4 in a cluster, cup shaped, outer petals flat, very good substance, long lasting, no fragrance. Puts out its best flush in late June with repeat in late August - more strength seems to be going into long stems which need support, listed as a pillar type. Fewer reds in shrubs than pinks, but this plant really stands out in the hedge-row.

RADIO TIMES, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '97 int 94). MP, strong old rose fragrance. Brisbane (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Attractive warm pink bloom, medium size, rosette form, good substance, old rose fragrance. All this happened in July, before that it was a horror. Bush was purchased in early spring and developed problems as soon as started to leaf out. I sprayed it along with other roses but diseases on new foliage persisted, the plant was soon bare and stems were thin and disfigured. Cut it back severely and gave it TLC and a lecture, and by July had my first warm pink blooms, with great fragrance, and good foliage. A bonus feature for small gardens - the bush is neat and compact, and now I am confident that English Roses will respond favourably to hard pruning. Litavniks (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Medium size rosette blooms of clear rich pink, reminds me of a double 'Dainty Bess', has the same colour, with red stamens, fair substance, very fragrant - an excellent rose. Mounding growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease.

RED MEIDILAND (ROUGE MEILLANDECOR), S (Meilland '89) [Sea Foam x (Picasso x Eyepaint)]. RB, red/white eye, 5 petals, no fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

REDOUTE (MARGARET ROBERTS), S (English Rose) (D. Austin int '92). LP, softer shade of pink than 'Mary Rose' of which it is a sport, light fragrance. Wood (1 pl 2 yrs BC): Very weak pink, weak form, weak substance, weak grower, weak foliage, no disease. Sport of 'Mary Rose' - a beautiful Austin rose - but Redoute doesn't have the splendour.

ROYAL BONICA, S (Meilland '94). MP, 50 petals, slight fragrance. Laberge (20 pls 2 yrs 4' QC): Bright colour, pink with dark pink on edges, very double 3" bloom, 80 petals, buds have Hybrid Tea shape, rosette form when fully open, singles or in clusters of 6-12 blooms (some had 20), good substance, repeat bloomer. Vigorous grower with long arching stems, shiny medium green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy in zone 5.

ROYAL EDWARD, S (Explorer Series) (Ian S. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada '94 int '95). MP, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Fleming (1 pl 1 yr 20 cm ON): Pale pink to medium pink 6 cm bloom, decorative form, good substance. This rose is worth growing due to its seeming resistance to disease. Another year will indicate its usefulness as a cut flower etc. Good growth 1st year, stems are willowy, light to medium green foliage, no disease. Porter (1 pl 1 yr 9" SK): Medium pink, cream base, deep yellow-orange stamens, 2" semi-double flower (as few as 9 petals), decorative form, good substance, blooms sparingly until August, fertile. Not planted out in garden until July so didn't have time to make much growth yet. So far, reminds me of a mini rose for plant habit and leaf size, pleasing sweet fragrance.

ST. SWITHUN, S (English Rose) (Austin '94 int '93). LP, delicate pink, 41+ petals, fragrant. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Double bloom, garden form, good substance, excellent for first year plant, lots of lovely blooms. Bushy growth habit, no disease, hardy.

SHARIFA ASMA, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '95 int '89). LP, most delicate blush pink/touch of gold at base of petals, very good fragrance. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Soft blush pink, cup shaped rosette form, good substance, fragrant. I like this rose, long lasting, blends well with 'Lucetta'. Upright grower, good foliage, some blackspot. Brust (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): One of the best low growing Austin roses, fragrant, good repeat. Upright grower, healthy. Cullen (25 pls 4 yrs 4'x3' NY): Now that I have learned how to spray this rose (it seems to resent more than a misting), its foliage has become more worthy of its glorious flowers. Some have complained of health problems, but none for me except some mildew. Compact growth

habit, hardiness is good. Ouellette (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' QC): Blush pink, stout buds, old rose type, rosette shaped cupped form, incurving petals, small and twisted, good translucent substance, singles and clusters. Delicate weather-resistant blooms are sheer beauty, long lasting and with a delicious fragrance. These charming flowers should be cut to enjoy indoors where they can be really appreciated. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, some blackspot. Williams (1 pl 1 yr 3'6" BC): Exquisite colour, rosette shape, garden decorative form, good substance, I love everything about it. As with many David Austin roses, it ages so gracefully. This is a truly great flower, I hope the bush performs as well. Strong grower, healthy foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SIMON FRASER, S (Explorer Series) (Ian S. Ogilvie. Agriculture Canada '92). MP, salmon-pink, 6-14+ petals, slight fragrance. Fleming (1 pl 1 yr 30 cm BC): 8 cm bloom, single, decorative form, fair substance, borne singly or in clusters up to 5 flowers per stem. Upright growth habit, medium green foliage, rust and blackspot. This rose will be discarded, as I do not use disease-prone roses in my breeding programme. Ouellette (3 pls 4 yrs 2.5' QC): Slightly wavy petals, outer petals flat, centres twisted and wavy, thin substance. A continuous bloomer but very susceptible to mildew which this year was hard to control. On own roots and is sending out suckers which can be set out as new plants. Low sprawling grower, mid green foliage, mildews badly, hardiness very good.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '95 int '92). MR, between cerise and crimson, 41+ petals, very good fragrance. Cullen (3 pls 3 yrs 7'x3' NY): If you don't demand fragrance, this is an OK rose. Upright arching growth habit, some mildew, hardiness is good.

SUSSEX, S (APRICOT COTTAGE ROSE) (Ground Cover) (Poulsen '91). AB, golden apricot, semi-double, Baden-Baden GM 1991. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 20 cm BC): Clusters of apricot single flowers each 5-7 cm diameter, scented, excellent ground cover rose. Planted bare root 18 Dec. '95, began flowering 12 June '96, required extensive deadheading 22 July, further buds. Shrub with long horizontal canes, 40+ cm ground cover, attained height of 60 cm when trained in a tomato wire cylinder. Small bright green leaves, no disease, survived '96 winter.

SWEET JULIET, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '89). AB, pale apricot fading towards petal edge, 41+ petals, strong old rose fragrance. Belfast FA 1992. Cullen (3 pls NY): Sweet and very reluctant. Much bush but, after a decent June display, only a few blooms. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 5.5'

ON): Double decorative form bloom, good substance. Nice plant but not enough blooms from very tall plant. Dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. McGee (1 pl 1 yr 20" but canes are 4' ON): The most exquisite blend of yellow shading outward to coral, 2" diameter singles in small clusters, good repeater, tends to fade after 2 days, good substance. This is one charming rose; its colours are compatible with 'Peace' but its growth habit is not, challenge for the garden designer. Remains low because canes grow outward at 45 degrees, medium matt green large leaves, well spaced, clean. Roszko (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' AB): Old fashioned type bloom in clusters, decorative form, good substance, a favourite of mine for its fragrance. Quite pretty and moderately productive. Bushy growth habit, matt green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

THE ALEXANDRA ROSE, S (English Rose) (Austin '94 int '92). PB, coppery pink/pale yellow centre, 5 petals, slight fragrance. Wood (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Pale pink/yellow single blooms, lax form, no substance, lax growth habit, so-so foliage, no disease. There are a lot better single petalled flowers - this is not good.

THE DARK LADY, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '91). DR, deep red. 41+ petals, strong old rose fragrance. Coupal (1 pl 1 yr 2' SK): Rose colour bloom, great old fashioned type form, good substance, singles or cluster blooms, good fragrance, poor repeat. Colour and lack of blooms made this rose a disappointment, but maybe next year! Compact upward growth habit, medium green foliage. Cullen (16 pls 4 yrs 4'x3' NY): As I write (October), this is the most outstanding English Rose I have - large, rich, voluptuous, decadent and - if approached at the right moment - fragrant. She does mildew, though. Bushy growth habit.

THE HERBALIST, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '91). DP, deep pink or light crimson/golden stamens, 6-14 petals, slight fragrance. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 4' ON): Double bloom, decorative form, good substance. Outstanding first year plant - next to 'Mary Rose' this plant received highest comments from visitors looking at my Austin roses. Spreading grower, medium green foliage, no disease, hardy. White (1 pl 2 yrs 2' BC): Large single blooms, decorative form, fair substance. A very floppy plant the first year; this winter I moved it to 'Death Row' where it sits awaiting further judgement. Mid green foliage, disease resistant.

THE PILGRIM, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '91). MY, soft yellow, moderate fragrance. Bauer (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Buttery yellow, quartered flowers about 3" across, decorative form with very good substance, lots of

flowers, uniform size, continuous blooming. Very fragrant and very good as cut blooms for vases. Bushy growth habit, small leaves, healthy. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 6' ON): Double bloom, decorative form, good substance, much improved in 2nd year but not enough blooms. Tall upright growth habit, light green foliage, no disease, hardy. Ouellette (3 pls 2 yrs 2' QC): Large soft yellow double flowers, outer petals white, rosette quartered form, good substance. Own roots, slow grower, blooms only singles to date. Started from cuttings last year but those lovely pale flowers last very well when cut, and could be very useful in decorative work. Bushy strong grower, mid green foliage, no disease, hardness good.

THE PRINCE, S (English Rose) (D. Austin int '90). DR, deep rich crimson turning to royal purple, powerful old rose fragrance. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' ON): Double bloom, garden form, good substance. I love the colour - dark red turning to royal purple. I am puzzled by Clearing House reports of 'compact', 'short', 'in front of border' - I have a tall skinny plant. Question - Do I have 'The Prince'? Porter (1 pl 4 yrs 12" SK): Reddish purple, fading with age, double bloom, old fashioned decorative form, fair substance, in small clusters, intermittent. Flowers tend to burn on edges, wonderful damask fragrance. Low grower, dark green Hybrid Tea-like foliage, no disease. Needs some winter protection - I gave this one minimal protection this past winter and, after -40 degrees C, it died to ground and grew weakly.

TRADESCANT, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '94 int '93) DR, rich wine crimson slowly turning to purple, 41+ petals, strong 'old rose' fragrance. Cullen (12 pls 3 yrs 4'x4' NY): Deep red, in the fall almost black-red, of rich fragrance. Very productive and manageable bush (most of mine are on small teepees). Bushy grower, no disease, hardness is good. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Wine red, then purple, small bloom, rosette form, good substance, not too many in first year, good fragrance, good colour lasts well. Vigorous growth habit, blackspot. Litavniks (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Dark port wine medium size bloom, rosette form, 40 petals, excellent substance, fabulous colour beside 'Molineux' - great plant. Low upright growth habit, medium green slightly glossy foliage, no disease. Wilcox (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Good bloom, good rosette form and substance - may be the best Austin red yet. Compact moderately vigorous growth habit, good foliage, slight blackspot, give winter protection.

TREVOR GRIFFITHS, S (English Rose) (Austin '97 int '94). DP, dusky pink, very fragrant. Litavniks (1 pl 1 yr 2' BC): Flat rosette blooms of rich

dark pink, very fragrant, on compact plant - will be good for a mass planting. Matt green foliage, no disease.

WILTSHIRE, S (ground cover) (Kordes int '93). MP. No reports.

WINDFLOWER, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '97 int '94). LP, soft pink, pleasant fragrance. Litavniks (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Semi-double soft pink blooms remind me of a peony, poor substance, slight fragrance, very prolific, great in a herbaceous border, bushy grower, with many canes, medium green foliage, blackspot.

WINNIPEG PARKS, S (L.M. Collicutt, Agriculture Canada '90 int '91). DP, dark pink-red/dark pink reverse, 22 petals, some fragrance. Collicutt (10 pls 5 yrs 3-4' BC): Deep pink, iridescent like shot silk, semi-double bloom, decorative form, excellent substance. Good holding power when left on bush, floriferous, colour is outstanding and repeats all through the season. Raised bed with 'Winnipeg Parks', 'Morden Blush' and blue salvia was a knockout. Nicely shaped medium size bush, medium green dull foliage, no disease - good resistance. Coupal (1 pl 1 yr 2' SK): Blooms of attractive pink-red, in clusters, slightly fragrant, form good for shrub, good substance. Provides lots of bloom throughout the season - great for landscaping. Round compact growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease. Jubien (1 pl 2 yrs 3' QC): Decorative form, good substance, single bloom in clusters. I don't think I have treated this rose properly - of all the new roses of this type I like it the best. Upright growth habit, abundant foliage, no disease, hardiness is excellent. Ouellette (6 pls 4 yrs 3'-3.5' QC): Mostly double blooms, yellow stamens, cupped form, opens flat, opens fairly quickly, holds well on bush, very good substance. The best blooming rose in my garden, next to 'The Fairy', for continuous showing of colour. Have added more bushes as this is an outstanding continuous performer till frost halts its growth. A real traffic stopper as the display from mid June to late October never ceases to amaze passers-by who can hardly believe these are rose bushes. Two tour groups came through in July and cameras were clicking for souvenirs of these fantastic new roses. Shewchuk (1 pl 2 yrs 2' AB): 4" bloom, 26-30 petals, in sprays up to 5 blooms, cupped form, fairly good substance, bloom fades in 3 to 4 days in the sun, medium repeat, light fragrance. Neat upright bush, medium green semi-glossy foliage, no disease, hardy with only snow for protection.

MINIATURES

ADAM'S SMILE, Min (Saville '87 int '91). DP, deep pink/lighter reverse, 23-27 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

AMERICAN ROSE CENTENNIAL (ARS CENTENNIAL), Min (Saville '91 int '92). PB, creamy white edged soft delicate pink, 50-55 petals, slight fragrance. Hollinger (2 pls 3 yrs 18" ON): White with pink edges, ruffled, exhibition form, good substance, very floriferous, both singles and clusters. It grows and looks like a perfect little HT, only with a great abundance of bloom. A lovely addition to any garden. Good basal breaks, good foliage, some blackspot, hardiness good with protection.

ANTIQUÉ GOLD, Min (Laver '95 int '96 CAN). YB, deep chrome yellow tipped red, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Graber (9 pls 1 yr 12" ON): Deep yellow with red flush in sun, exhibition form, good substance, profuse bloom in singles and sprays. Colourful garden border plant, healthy and vigorous. Upright growth habit, glossy dark green foliage, no disease. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 6"-8" ON): Pretty yellow bloom but not enough of them, decorative form, good substance. Neat grower, good green foliage, very little disease.

APRICOT DOLL, Min (Laver '90 int '91 CAN). AB, apricot orange/reverse lighter/yellow centre and stamens, 30-35 petals, moderate fragrance. Coupal (1 pl 2 yrs 6" SK): Apricot rose, perfect form, good substance, early bloom in clusters, not much repeat, fair fragrance. This mini presents the first blooms of the season so has earned special favour, however, this favour is put to the test as others constantly outperform it in blooms and in growth. Compact growth habit, medium green foliage, hardiness is good. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 6"-8" ON): Pretty colour and pretty bloom, in sprays, decorative form, good substance, Really well named - it is a doll! Short neat grower, small foliage, no disease, hardiness is fair.

BLESSED EVENT, Min (Laver '93 int '90 CAN). PB, white petals edged and suffused pink, 26-40 petals. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 8"-10" ON): Very pretty but I want more bloom, decorative form, good substance. Neat growth habit, good green foliage, no disease.

BLUE ICE, Min (Laver '93 CAN). M, deep lilac-lavender, 26-40 petals, fragrant. No reports.

BY DESIGN, Min (Laver '92 CAN). OB, rich orange, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

CAL POLY, Min (Moore '91 int '92). MY, bright yellow, 20-25 petals, slight fragrance. AOE 1992. No reports.

CALIFORNIA BLONDE, Min (Rennie '93 int '94 CAN). YB, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

CANDY SUNBLAZE (ROMANTIQUE MEILLANDINA), Min (Meilland '91 int '92). DP, 40+ petals, slight fragrance. Brisbane (2 pls 4 yrs 1' BC): Clear pink, large double bloom, patio type, decorative form, singles and clusters, good substance. In a waist-high planter, at the base of great miniature climber 'Jean Lajoie' - complementary colours. These plants took a beating in Victoria's unexpected blizzard and I had to cut them almost to the ground but they are OK now. Upright grower, good foliage, must be sprayed regularly to control blackspot. Porter (1 pl 4 yrs 18" SK): Deep hot pink, double bloom in clusters, decorative form, excellent substance, intermittent bloomer. I like the flowers very much. My plant is being overgrown by 'Konigin von Danemark' so it hasn't had a fair chance for evaluation. Upright growth habit, attractive shiny dark green, blackspot, needs winter protection.

CARROT TOP, Min (Poulsen '91 int '94). OB, clear lasting orange, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Clausen (1 pl 2 yrs 18" IL): Bright orange colour that looks right at you, visitors like the colour. Profuse bloomer, average substance. Average grower, very good foliage.

CARTWHEEL, Min (Warriner '89 int '90). RB, red and white picotee, 20 petals, heavy spicy fragrance. No reports.

CHASIN' RAINBOWS (CHASING RAINBOWS), Min (Saville '88 int '90). RB, brilliant yellow/edged red/becoming more scarlet, 21 petals, slight spicy fragrance. No reports.

CHERRY WINE, Min (Jalbert '93 int '94 CAN). MR, medium red/hint of lavender at base of petals, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Brisbane (1 pl 1 yr 12" BC): Attractive cherry red, large size blooms for a miniature, exhibition form, excellent substance, singly and in sprays, last well on bush or as cut flower, good quantity of bloom for first year - another successful one for Brad. Vigorous grower, dark green semi-glossy foliage, no disease. Graber (2 pls 2 yrs 2' ON): Bright cherry red, holds colour, 1.5"-2" bloom in large

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sprays, last well when cut, HT form, good substance. Spreading growth habit, glossy dark green foliage, touch of blackspot, hardy. Smallerberg (1 pl 3 yrs 16" BC): Cherry red with white petal base, approximately 30 petals, few singles - mainly sprays of 5-9, cupped form, good substance, long lasting, lots of bloom, good repeat. Slender spreading growth habit, sends out long basal growth which must be pruned back to control, few prickles, rain tolerant, healthy.

CHILD'S PLAY, Min (Saville '91). W (PB in Canada), pink-white bicolour, 20+ petals, moderate sweet fragrance. AARS 1993, AOE 1993. Dickey (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Medium size bloom, exhibition form, good substance, mostly singles. In its second year, size of plant has increased noticeably, perhaps due to more cultivation and care. Fairly compact grower, good foliage, a little blackspot, hardness is good. Graber (2 pls 2 yrs 1' ON): White with distinct pink edge, medium size, exhibition form, very good substance, trophy winner. More like 'Magic Carrousel', definitely not white, slight fragrance. Upright grower, green glossy foliage, some blackspot, hardy.

COPPER SUNSET, Min (Saville '88 int '92). OB, coppery-orange flushed orange-red/reverse medium red, 21 petals. slight fragrance. No reports.

CORAL 'N' GOLD, Min (Mander '95 CAN). OP, pale pink/darker tips/ yellow/pink centre. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 14" ON): Very interesting changing colour combination, pink/coral with yellow centre, HT type form, good substance. Vigorous growth habit, hardy.

COTTAGE GARDEN, Min (Patio) (Harkness '92). OB, apricot-orange, 50 petals. Laberge (10 pls 2 yrs 3' QC): Apricot tinted pink on edge with yellow in the centre, veined petals, 2.5" diameter bloom, HT exhibition form, good substance, singles or clusters of 4, repeat bloom. Part of the patio roses classed as a mini, but a big mini with its 3'. Colour remarkable but spotted in wet weather. Upright grower, abundant shiny, dark green foliage, blackspot, needs winter protection - Zone 5.

CREME GLACEE, Min (Laver '88 int '90 CAN). LY, 23 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

CRYSTAL STAR, Min (J. Muha '94 CAN). W, 26-40 petals. No reports.

DAINTY BOUQUET, Min (Laver '94 int '96 CAN). MP, clear pink, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Stanton (2 pls 1 yr 8"-10" ON): Many petalled

bloom, frilly, nice blend of pinks, decorative form, good substance - I think I'm going to like this one. Neat growth habit, small foliage, no disease.

DEBIDUE, Min (M.C. Williams '91 int '92). DP, magenta, 18 petals, slight fragrance. AOE '92. No reports.

DEE BENNETT, Min (Saville '88 int '89). OB, yellow and orange/ becoming orange-yellow, 25 petals, slight fruity fragrance. AOE 1989. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 15" ON): Decorative form, somewhat small and flat, good substance, good sprays and lots of them. I really didn't like the colour but it's floriferous and a good garden plant. Spreading growth habit, shiny green foliage, almost no disease, hardiness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DIANA FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '96 CAN). LP. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 10"-12" ON): Very pretty bloom, exhibition form, good substance. Tall and slender growth habit, good foliage, mildews badly.

ENJOY, Min (Laver '89 int '90 CAN). PB, blush pink/edged deeper pink, 22 petals, no fragrance. Porter (1 pl 6 yrs 4" SK): Bushy but weak growth habit, small medium green foliage, no disease. Hardiness is poor - needs good protection. A real weakling, no blooms this year - should have discarded it. May try it again some day as it is a most attractive rose. Stanton (2 pls 4 yrs 8"-10" ON): Pretty bloom, good pink blend and long lasting, somewhat flat form, good substance. Neat grower, dark foliage, no disease, one of my plants was so weakened over the winter it gave up, but the other is doing well.

EXPLORER'S DREAM, Min (Williams '92). OP, Deep orange-pink/touch of yellow at base, 15-25 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

FIGURINE, Min (Benardella '91 int '92). W, ivory-white/tinged light pink, 20 to 25 petals, slight fragrance. AOE 1992. Clarke (2 pls 2 yrs 18" ON): Pale pink (classified as a white, should be LP), high centred Hybrid Tea type exhibition bloom, very good substance, usually single flowers on stem, lovely large bloom - a winner in Shows. Vigorous upright grower, dark green foliage, som

FRAGRANT MORNING, Min (Rennie '90 int '91 CAN). MY, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Brisbane (1 pl 3 yrs 12" BC): Bright shining yellow, no shading, full petalled, excellent form and substance, borne mostly singly, long lasting, not very floriferous but always some in bloom - a delightful miniature. To top it all, it's very fragrant. Upright grower, small light green foliage, no disease (I spray faithfully).

FROTHY, Min (McGredy '92). W. No reports.

GALA GOLD, Min (Laver '93 int '94 CAN). DY, golden yellow, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 8" ON): Exhibition form, good substance, singles. Neat grower, no disease, hardiness is good.

GLOWING AMBER Min (Mander '96 CAN). RB, scarlet red/deep yellow reverse/yellow centre, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Dickey (1 pl 1st year 6" ON): A recently acquired mini, bright bloom, exhibition form, good substance - looks promising. Compact growth habit, good foliage, no disease. Watson (1 pl 2 yrs 18" BC): Exhibition form, good substance, singles and clusters, repeat bloomer - great rose but spoiled by mildew. Round growth habit, medium dark green foliage.

GOLDEN BERYL, Min (Mander '95 CAN). YB, deep yellow/brushed orange, 15-25 petals. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 7" SK): Light golden yellow fading with much pink and tan, attractive buds, double bloom, exhibition form opening quickly. Bloomed intermittently but never very showy so far. Bushy grower, practically thornless, dark green foliage, slight blackspot, needs winter protection.

GOLDEN HALO, Min (Saville '91) MY, brilliant canary yellow, 24-26 petals, slight fragrance. AOE 1991. No reports.

GOLDEN PROMISE, Min (Laver '92 int '93 CAN). DY, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

GOOD MORNING AMERICA, Min (Saville '91). MY, bright sunshine yellow, 55-60 petals, fruity fragrance, AOE 1991. Porter (1 pl 6 yrs 12" SK): Golden yellow, developed red tints at petal edges, 1.5"-1.75" double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, in clusters, good repeater. Bushy grower, weakened considerably this past winter, vigour was noticeably poor this year and flowering was light (some rose midges may

have helped out!). Medium green foliage, some blackspot, needs winter protection.

GUIDING SPIRIT, Min (Harkness '88 int '89). DP, pinkish red. Roszko (1 pl 2 yrs 15" AB): Small semi-double bloom, decorative form, unusual pointed petals, in clusters. I don't like the dull colour, flowers fade and drop quickly. Was expecting better things from this one, but out it goes. Bushy short grower, small healthy foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

HAP RENSHAW, Min (Rennie '91 CAN). AB, pale apricot blend, slight fragrance. Hopkins (1 pl 5 yrs 18" ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance - it can be a winner. Compact growth habit, medium green foliage, some blackspot, hardy.

HOT TAMALE (SUNBIRD), Min (Zary '93 int '94). YB, yellow-orange blend, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. AOE 1994. Clausen (3 pls 3 yrs 2" IL): A pretty orange-yellow combo, a great blend of colours, very good form, good substance. A popular mini in our area. There are so many good roses on today's market and we should all say thanks to our hybridizers. Average grower, very good disease-free foliage, hardiness is good. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs med. tall AK): Nice bright colour, could have more blooms and recycle quicker.

ICE QUEEN, Min (Saville '91). W, white with pink tints, 60 petals, no fragrance. Sport of 'Cupcake'. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs small to med AK): One of the best whites, similar in form to 'Cupcake' (sport). Picks up pink colouring when weather cools. Healthy. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 15" ON): Baby HT, pretty lasting sprays and singles, good form and substance. Spreading growth habit, medium green small foliage, almost no disease, hardiness is good - survived Ontario's horrible winter almost unscathed.

INNOCENT BLUSH, Min (Rennie '89 int '90 CAN). LP, blush pink, reverse white, 40 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

IRRESISTIBLE, Min (Bennet '89 int '90). W, near white with pale pink centre, 43 petals, spicy fragrance. Decker (1 pl 1 yr med tall AK): Definitely ivory in colour here, high-centred exhibition type form, singles and clusters, mildews. Graber (2 pls 2 yrs 18" ON): White/ cream, pure white when fully open, exhibition form, excellent substance, mostly singles, great exhibition rose and best white. Upright grower, dark green glossy foliage, no disease. Smallenberg (1 pl 2 yrs 14" BC): Pure white, approximately 35 petals, 1.5" bloom, classic form, heavy substance, all

singles, long stems, not a lot of bloom but quality. Lovely long lasting variety, good Show rose, rain tolerant, pretty buds open slowly - another favourite. Slight, spreading growth habit, dark green matt foliage, no disease, hardy.

JINGLE BELLS, Min (patio) (Zary '96). RB. AOE 1995. Clausen (1 pl 1 yr 2' IL): Attractive crimson red bloom on a well shaped bush, an easy to manage variety. Dark green foliage.

JITTERBUG, Min (Warriner '92 int '93). OB, orange/slightly lighter reverse, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs med tall AK): Nice medium orange, small clusters, blooms last a long time, floriferous.

KLIMA, Cl Min (Saville '93). DY, semi-double 6-14 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

KRISTIN (KRISTEN) (PIROUETTE), Min (Benardella '92). RB, white/red bicolour, 27-30 petals, no fragrance. AOE 1993. Clausen (7 pls 3 yrs 2' IL): A very different style of bloom, seen often on exhibitors table, opens to 1/2, very good substance. A rose bed of 'Kristin' makes for a very unique display. Average to good growth habit, beautiful foliage, very good disease resistance, hardiness is good. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs med AK): Attractive colour, definitely an exhibition rose, stays high-centered till petals drop, do get small clusters. Dickey (1 pl 3 yrs 12" ON): Exhibition type bloom, very heavy substance, clusters. Am puzzled by the length of time blooms remain on bush without falling, have to be deadheaded. I'm not altogether pleased with this characteristic. Compact grower, good foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. Haracka (1 pl 3 yrs 1' BC): White with pink edges, perfect bud but doesn't develop past 1/2 open, then hangs on until it looks dry on the stem, good bloomer, repeats well. Branching growth habit, good substance, have never seen such a healthy plant, hardy. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance - this rose is a winner. Upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy.

LAURA FORD (KING TUT) (NORMANDIE), Cl Min (Warner '89 int '90). MY, medium yellow/reverse lighter yellow, 22 petals, slight fruity fragrance. Yeomans (1 pl 4 yrs 5' BC): HT type when young, yellow developing pink edge on ageing. A good climbing miniature, vigorous and blooms well, healthy.

LEMON SWIRL, Min (Rennie '92 CAN). LY, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

LITTLE WINGS, Min (Smith '94). W, 5 petals (single). No reports.

LIVING BOUQUET (YELLOW FESTIVAL), Min (Laver '91 CAN). MY, light canary yellow, 40-50 petals, no fragrance. Ouellette (2 pls 2 yrs 4.5" QC): Canary yellow, a quiet colour that blends well with other minis. Small double bloom, exhibition form, petals reflex into points, very good substance, remains on stem at 3/4 open stage several days. Not a spectacular rose but repeats quite well, producing many blooms for such a small plant. Upright compact grower, tiny mid green foliage, healthy, protect in winter.

MAKE MINE SHERRY (AEN), Min (Lougheed '94 CAN). RB. No reports.

MANTEO, Min (Bridges'93). MP, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

MARRIOTTA, Min (McGredy '89). DP, 50+ petals. Smallenberg (1 pl 1 yr 22" BC): Rich pink with finest white picotee edge, decorative form, opens flat, excellent (heavy) substance, 1.25" bloom, 50+ tiny petals, all sprays of 3-7. Unique form, petals lie flat like tiny edged tiles, very long lasting on bush, doesn't fade. Profuse, continuous bloom, rain tolerant, excellent repeat. Vigorous upright branching grower, attractive mid green glossy foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MAURINE NEUBERGER, Min (Spooner '89). MR, crimson, 30 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MAVERICK, Min (Laver '95 CAN). RB (striped), medium red/striped light pink. Clarke (1 pl 2 yrs 14" ON): Exhibition form, very good substance, blooms long lasting, a very good exhibition mini. Very impressive, certainly a favourite at rose shows. Upright grower, dark green foliage, some mildew, hardy. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 10" ON): Red and pink stripes - eye catching, double 1.5" blooms with good form and substance. Showy in garden and great at Show. Upright growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. Porter (1 pl 1 yr SK): Winter-killed after a -40 degree C winter, even with protection. I liked the striped blooms and may try it again.

NEW BEGINNING, Min (Saville '88 int '89). OB, orange-yellow bicolour, 40-50 petals, no fragrance. AARS 1989. Hopkins (1 pl 8 yrs 2' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance. This is the best

mini for me - 8 years and still looking good. Bushy growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

NOSTALGIA, Min (Saville '89 int '90). MP, medium pink/reverse lighter, 38 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

OPENING ACT, Min (Jalbert '93 int '94 CAN). DR, dark red/golden stamens, 5 pointed petals, no fragrance. Brisbane (3 pls 2 yrs 18" BC): Lovely bright dark red single with pointed petals, excellent form and substance, constant bloomer all season, singles and clusters. This bloom of Brad Jalbert's really holds the stage, in fact they stay on so long I have to deadhead to make room for the next performers. A tall wide bush with dark green foliage, no disease. Clarke (2 pls 3 yrs 15" ON): Single blooms, lovely dark red, very good form and substance, bloom lasts for days, very attractive - a favourite of mine. Dark green foliage, a little mildew, very hardy.

PALMETTO SUNRISE, Min (M.C. Williams '92 int '93). OB, orange/yellow base/yellow reverse, 15-25 petals. AOE 1993. No reports.

PARTY POPCORN, Min (Laver '93 CAN). W, white/yellow stamens, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

PINK BOUQUET (PINK FESTIVAL), Min (Laver '90 int '91 CAN). LP, white to luminous blush pink/white reverse/deep pink eye, 50-60 petals, no fragrance. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 4" SK): Light pink with deeper centre, double bloom, decorative form, excellent substance, in clusters, floriferous, repeats well. Grown on my patio the past 2 seasons, it wintered well when buried in the garden. A lovely rose but mine needs careful attention to control blackspot. Bushy low grower, dark green foliage, needs winter protection.

PINK SYMPHONY (PINK SYMPHONIE) (SWEET SUNBLAZE) (PRETTY POLLY), Min (Meilland '87 int '89). LP, light to cardinal pink, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. RNRS PIT 1989, Glasgow GM 1992. Yeomans (1 pl 4 yrs 1.5' BC): HT shaped when young, excellent bushy plant, plenty of bloom. Not exhibition but first class garden rose. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PLEASANTLY PINK, Min (Laver '92 CAN). MP, clear pink, 41 petals, fragrant. Stanton (1 pl 4 yrs 15"-18" ON): Many petalled flat bloom, pretty colour and satisfying, good substance. Upright growth habit, good small foliage, very little disease, hardiness is good.

PLUM DANDY, Min (Warriner '91). M, medium lavender/lighter near petal base/same reverse, 35 petals, moderate fruity fragrance. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs med AK): One of my wife's favorites, keeps it and 'Sunsplash' at front door. Medium purple, lots of bloom, could have a better rebloom cycle.

POTLUCK ORANGE, Min (Laver '89 int '90 CAN). OR, intense dark orange, 24 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

POTLUCK PINK, Min (Laver '92 int '93 CAN). MP, strong clear rose-pink, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

POTLUCK RED, Min (Laver '88 int '89 CAN). DR, deep red, 35 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PRIDE 'N' JOY, Min (Warriner '91 int '92). OB, coppery orange/ orange and cream reverse, 30-35 petals, moderate fruity fragrance. AARS 1992. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs med AK): Bright colour and good form, nice rose and fairly floriferous. Dickey (1 pl 4 yrs 18" ON): A bright orange mini, double bloom, exhibition form, good substance. Compact grower, good foliage, no disease, very hardy. Survived a move from one location to another and even improved in overall health. Porter (2 pls 5 yrs 13" SK): Brilliant orange, yellowish base (interior), 1.5"-2.5" double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, mostly borne singly, repeating very well. Never covered in flowers but a reliable producer throughout the growing season, light sweet fragrance. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, slight mildew, needs winter protection. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 12"-14" ON): Very pretty colour, decorative form, good substance, very attractive even if it does mildew so badly. Tall and neat growth habit, small foliage, hardness is fair.

PURPLE SUNSET, Min (Mander '92 int '96 CAN). M. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 13" SK): Bi-colour purple with cream reverse, shapely HT form and good substance, frequent bloomer and fairly large amount - a good bicolour mini. Somewhat bushy growth habit, clean foliage.

RAINDROPS, Min (Saville '89 int '90). M, light mauve-purple/light yellow base/reverse lighter, 24 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 6 yrs sm to med AK): Prolific bloomer, not a bright colour - rather blah! If it had 'Paradise' colour it would be great. Hopkins (1 pl 6 yrs 30" ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance - a nice looking dependable rose bush. Upright growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy.

REIKO, Min (Jalbert '95 CAN). PB, light pink, occasionally flushed mauve, 25-30 petals, sweet fragrance. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr SK): Pink almost luminescent, tapered HT type buds, large bloom, excellent substance. This is one terrific miniature, hope it comes through the winter, would like more of these. Quite large growth habit, nice clean colour foliage, no disease. Brisbane (1 pl 1 yr 8" BC): Lovely soft pink, long tapered bud, large bloom, perfect exhibition type form, excellent substance, and to top it all - it's fragrant. Quite floriferous and good repeat cycle for a first year rose. Compact grower, medium green foliage, no disease. Late note - it survived the Victoria 'Blizzard', although 4' of snow was dumped on top of it (and many other minis) when we shovelled our 25' deck 5 times in 7 days. Had to cut it back to 3" but it's fine now. Graber (2 pls 2 yrs 14" ON): Pink, silvery and later some mauve, larger than most, great HT exhibition form, excellent substance - Show rose! Lasts well as cut flower, fragrant, beautiful - definite keeper. Compact grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy in zone 6B. Heaslip (2 pls 2 yrs 14"-15" BC): Soft pink with touch of mauve, perfect HT type exhibition form, very good substance, quick repeat. Dries beautifully in Silica Gel, a favourite in a pot on the deck, on the showbench, or in my dried winter bouquet. Compact grower, medium green foliage, no disease. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 10" SK): Double bloom, rather large, exhibition form, petals reflex into points, excellent substance, one per stem, rather stingy this year. I love this rose for its form and colour but after a -40 degree C winter my plant was very slow to grow and lacked vigour - hoping it regains its strength. Upright grower, no disease, needs winter protection. Smallenberg (1 pl 1 yr 12" BC): Baby pink, slightly paler reverse, large round petals, slightly cupped form, excellent substance, singles and clusters of up to 7, long stems. Beautiful bud opens to perfect bloom - good exhibition potential. Only fault, bush lost all foliage in early summer but quickly replaced with fresh healthy growth - perhaps too dry? Bushy grower, needs winter protection.

RISING STAR, Min (Jalbert '95 CAN). PB, cream with strong pink blend edges, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Heaslip (2 pls 2 yrs 20" BC): 2" many petalled bloom, classic HT exhibition type bloom, good substance. Soft pink predominates the creamy white, long lasting on plant and as cut flower, long stems of one bloom per stem. Very tall grower, medium green foliage, no disease. Smallenberg (2 pls 1 & 2 yrs, 18" BC): Warm white with cherry pink edge, 1.75" bloom, 40+ petals, classic form, excellent substance, mainly singles with long sturdy stems, continuous bloom. Beautiful in every stage with plant to match, long lasting both on plant and cut, each bloom perfect form, rain tolerant. Excellent Show variety, a favourite of mine.

ROYAL VICTORIA, Min (Laver '91 CAN). PB, striking coral-pink/silvery reverse, 41+ petals, fragrant. Created to celebrate 100th year of The Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, Canada. Ouellette (4 pls 5 yrs 8" QC): Attractive colour - coral pink/silvery reverse, perfect high-centred exhibition type form, very good substance, one to a stem, holds up extremely well, produces good number of quality blooms during season - good Show rose. Blackspot came with plants through original order for 'Royal Victoria' distribution, shows up in spite of spraying. Compact bushy grower, tiny medium dark green foliage, protect in winter.

RUBIES 'N' PEARLS, Min (Mander '92 CAN). M, purple/cream bicolor, dark purple inside of petals, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 14" SK): Large bloom, HT-type exhibition form, excellent substance, both individual and clusters. This was one of the best of my miniatures in the Show. Tall grower, clean and neat foliage. Haracka (2 pls 5 yrs 18" BC): I like this bicolor bloom, perfect HT type form, good substance. After first flush I snip it down low to keep it within bounds; can be controlled by cutting it back more than normal. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 18" ON): Pinkish red, reverse silvery, pretty bloom, high-centred HT form, good substance, not very floriferous but worth waiting for. Tall slender growth habit, largish foliage, almost no disease, hardiness is good.

SANDALWOOD, Min (Jalbert '95 CAN). R, russet with lighter edges, 15-25 petals, no fragrance. Heaslip (1 pl 1 yr 14" BC): Same size as 'June Laver', exhibition form, very good substance, unusual range of colours - starts out medium pink bud, becomes very pretty russet full bloom, fades to lavender with gold stamens, lingers on plant a long time. Tidy growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease.

SANTA CLAUS, Min (Oleson '91 int '94). DR, some fragrance. Clausen (2 pls 2 yrs 2.5' IL): A beautiful glowing red, nice shaped bloom, very good substance - I like red roses and it is a welcome addition. Very good grower, attractive dark green foliage, good disease resistance, hardiness is good.

SCHOOL DAYS, Min (Saville '93 int '94). DY, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

SECRET OBSESSION, Min (Rennie '95 CAN). LP, 34 petals. No reports.

SHELLEY RENEE, Min (Saville '88 int '89). PB, salmon-pink/reverse peach. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SHORTCAKE, Min (Kesei '91). RB, red/white reverse, 30-35 petals, no fragrance. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs med tall AK): Deep red and white bicolour, 2"+ blooms, not high-centered form, colour holds well. Blooms too large for stems and will droop with rain.

SHOWBOUND, Min (Laver '89 CAN). OP, deep orange-pink shading to coral-pink/reverse pink with yellow base, 53 petals, no fragrance. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 12" ON): Deep orange-pink with yellow, exhibition form, very good substance, lots of bloom, good repeat. Very showy and great garden rose. Compact growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SILKEN LAUMANN, Min (Laver '93 int '94 CAN). OB, luminous orange/ yellow reverse, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Brisbane (2 pls 4 yrs 1' BC): Striking blend of colours - visitors always comment on it, great HT-type exhibition form, excellent substance, mostly singles, floriferous and good repeat bloom. Compact grower, dark green foliage, no disease. Graber (3 pls 3 yrs 10" ON): Bright orange/red, gold reverse, great HT exhibition form, very good substance, mostly one bloom per stem - highly recommended. Compact grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. Haracka (1 pl 3 yrs 8" BC): Nicely shaped bud, I love the bright colours of the bloom, constant bloomer. H.T. form bloom, excellent substance. Compact grower, good healthy dark green foliage. White (24 pls 4 yrs BC): Hybrid Tea type exhibition form, good substance, grown in pots. I neglected to repot them last year and they went on strike - short and one flush. Now repotted in readiness for '97. Compact grower, mid green foliage, some blackspot, considerable die back.

SILVER PHANTOM (MELISSA JOYCE), Min (Rennie '88 int '89 CAN). M, silver lavender, 33 petals, licorice fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SINCERELY YOURS, Min (Moore '91). MR, 6-14 petals, no fragrance. AOE 1992. No reports.

SMALL MIRACLE, Min (Warriner '93). W, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs med AK): Pure white blooms, open fully, quite floriferous, healthy plant - a nice rose.

SNOWBOUND, Min (Laver '89 int '90 CAN). W, ivory/reverse white, 55 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

SPRINGWOOD GOLD, Min (Laver '89 CAN). MY, deep buttery yellow/reverse lighter, 20 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SPRINGWOOD PURPLE, Min (patio) (Laver '90 int '91 CAN). DP, deep fuchsia pink, 25-30 petals, no fragrance. Hopkins (1 pl 5 yrs 15" ON): Double bloom, garden form, good substance, very dependable - in bloom early and blooms all season. Compact growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 10" ON): Very pretty colour, an attractive bloom, exhibition form, good substance. Replacement of one lost to frost. Neat grower, large shiny foliage, some blackspot, hardiness is fair.

SPRINGWOOD WHITE (WHITE FESTIVAL), Min (Laver '91 CAN). W, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Porter (1 pl 4 yrs 4" SK): Double blooms, decorative form, good substance, borne singly, repeating slowly. This weakling re-appeared from below ground but, as in previous years, was not strong enough to provide more than a token bloom or two - not worth the space here. Dark green foliage, some blackspot, hardiness is poor, needs winter protection.

STRAWBERRY DELIGHT, Min (Rennie '89 int '90 CAN). PB, white with medium pink freckles/reverse white with pink edges, 28 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

STRIPED PET, Min (Laver int '93 CAN). PB, variable pink stripes on white, 15-25 petals, fragrant. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 12"-14" ON): Pretty striped bloom, different, decorative form, good substance. Tall slender growth habit, shiny dark green foliage, very little disease, hardiness is good.

SUMMER SCENT, Min (Rennie '89 int '90 CAN). LP, light pink with white centre, 30 petals, moderate spicy fragrance. Graber (2 pls 3 yrs 14" ON): Light pink, darker reverse - MR10 has been corrected. Lots of bloom in sprays, loose decorative form, good substance, spicy fragrance, good garden rose. Spreading grower, large glossy foliage, no disease, hardy in zone 6B. Porter (1 pl 4 yrs 17" SK): Salmon pink, 1.5"-2.75" flowers in sprays of 3 or more, double, cupped to exhibition form, excellent substance, repeats reasonably well. This was a superb rose this year, one of my favourite minis, moderate tea-like fragrance. I find the colour very appealing. Vigorous bushy grower, very dark green foliage, no disease, needs winter protection. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 15" ON): Big and pretty but out of proportion for a mini, decorative form, good substance, I wish it would bloom more. Tall grower, shiny foliage, minimal disease, hardiness is good.

SUN CHARIOT, Min (Jalbert '95 CAN). MY, bright yellow with bright gold stamens, 15-25 petals, fragrant. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 13"-14" SK): Large double bloom, approximately 2"-2.5", cup shaped form, very good substance. This is an excellent yellow miniature, hope it proves hardy. Upright grower, glossy foliage, no disease.

SUNSPLASH, Min (Warriner '89). DY, 43 petals, slight fragrance. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs med AK): Nice medium yellow fades lighter, flowers are fairly long lasting, prolific. One of my wife's favourites. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUZY, Min (Bridges '90 int '91). MP, medium shell pink/near white at base blending to light pink, 38-40 petals, slight fragrance. AOE 1991. No reports.

SUZY Q, Min (Warriner '91 Zary int '92). MP, medium shell pink, deeper at petal margins, 40-45 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

SWEET BUTTERFLY, Min (Laver '89 CAN). M, lavender pink/mauve stamens, 12-15 petals, heavy fragrance. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 12" ON): Pretty bloom but infrequent, flat form, good substance, some fragrance. Neat growth habit, shiny foliage, no disease, hardness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TEDDY BEAR, Min (Saville '89 int '90). R, terra-cotta/reverse lighter, 28 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

TOP MARKS, Min (Patio) (Fryer '92). OR, sparking vibrant vermillion, RNRS GM, GM The Hague, UK ROTY 1992, Baden-Baden GM, Geneva Certificate of Merit. No reports.

TOUCHE', Min (Laver '95 int '96 CAN). OP, 41+ petals, very fragrant. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 10" ON): Very pretty, curved petals, exhibition form, good substance. Neat grower, small foliage, mildew.

TUT'S TREASURE, Min (Laver '89 CAN). DY, intense deep yellow/reverse lighter, 45 petals, moderate fragrance. Porter (1 pl 6 yrs 5" SK): Deep yellow, fading lighter, double 1.5"-1.75" bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, in clusters, repeats well. After a -40 degrees C winter, this rather weak-growing rose surprised me with fairly good vigour and more bloom than in the past. At its prime it is very showy. Bushy grower,

VELVET TOUCH, Min (Saville '93 int '94). MR, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. Porter (1 pl 1 yr SK). Winter-killed after -40 degrees C winter (with protection).

WARM WELCOME (AEN), Cl Min (C.H. Warner '92 int '91). OR, orange-vermilion with yellow eye, 6-14 petals, fragrant. RNRS PIT 1988. Brisbane (1 pl 1 yr 6' BC): Incredible miniature climber, glowing orange, single ruffled blooms, excellent form and substance, hold colour and form for days and days, first mini to bloom in the spring and never stopped all season, always at least 30 at a time, and often 40 or 50. I love 'Jean Lajoie' but I have transferred my affections to 'Warm Welcome'. Visitors always want to take a picture of it. Bush reaches 6' high and 4' around very quickly, then I top it, good foliage, no disease (I spray regularly). Try it - it's a super climbing miniature rose.

WHOOPIE, Min (Saville '91 int '92). RB, red and white bicolour, 28-32 petals, slight spicy fragrance. No reports.

AYRSHIRE RAMBLERS

JANET B. WOOD, Ayr (Hybrid Arvensis) (Beales '90 - re-introduced). W, semi-double. Wood (1 pl 3 yrs 15' BC): Clusters of double white blooms, rambler type, poor substance. Spindly growth habit, so so foliage, no disease, hardiness is OK. As you can see, the name intrigued me - A "B" grade, but I'll keep it!

